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Gazetteer of Georgia



Adiel Sherwood

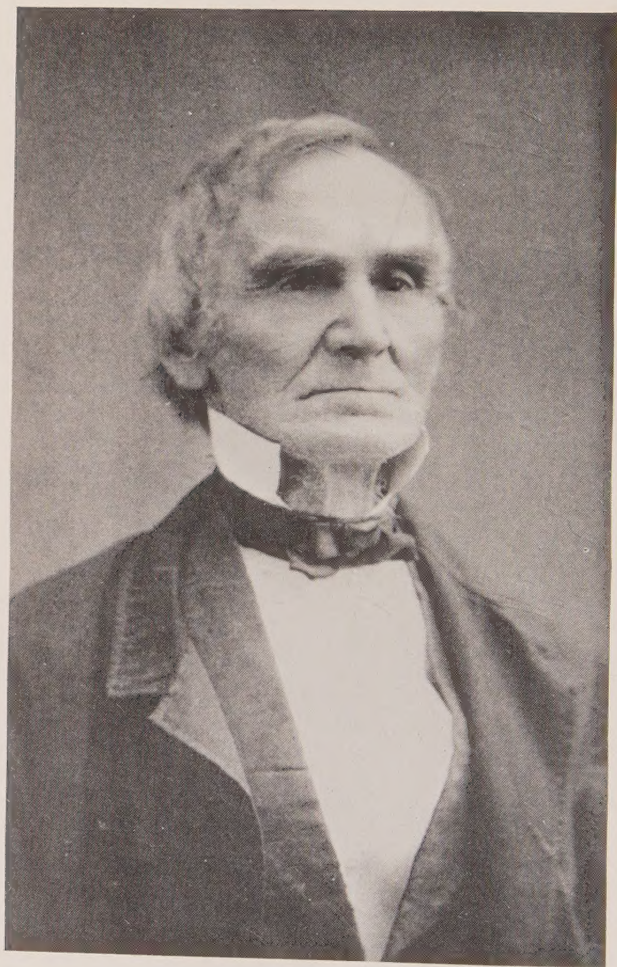




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WEST GEORGIA REGIONAL LIBRARY
HEADQUARTERS



The Reverend Adiel Sherwood, D.D.

A

GAZETTEER OF GEORGIA ;

CONTAINING

A PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE ;

ITS

Resources, Counties, Towns, Villages,

AND WHATEVER IS USUAL IN STATISTICAL WORKS.

BY ADIEL SHERWOOD,

HONORARY MEMBER OF THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AND CORRESPONDING
SECRETARY OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF ILLINOIS.

FOURTH EDITION,

REVISED AND CORRECTED.

GEORGIA :

MACON : S. BOYKIN GRIFFIN : BRAWNER & PUTNAM.

ATLANTA : J. RICHARDS.

1860.

First Edition: Charleston, 1827
Second Edition: Philadelphia, 1829
Third Edition: Washington, 1837
Fourth Edition: Macon, 1860

Reprint of 1827 Edition: Athens, 1939
Reprint of 1860 Edition: Atlanta, 1970

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 70-111454

This present volume is the 1970 photo-offset reprint of the 1860 edition, to which has been added a biographical sketch and picture of the author and a map of Georgia as it appeared in 1860. Copies are available at ten dollars each from the publisher:

CHEROKEE PUBLISHING COMPANY
Post Office Box 683
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

THE AUTHOR

Adiel Sherwood was born at Fort Edward, New York, on October 3, 1791, son of Seth and Eliza (Bronson) Sherwood. The family had been established in New England in 1634 by Dr. Thomas Sherwood, who arrived from England in the ship "Francis."

He attended Granville Academy, beginning in 1810, and for the school year 1811-12 he taught school at Kingsbury, after which he resumed his studies at Granville. In November 1813 he enrolled at Middlebury College in Vermont and alternated studying and teaching until transferring to Union College at Schenectady, New York, in 1816. Graduated by the latter institution in 1817, he operated a private school at Fort Edward until enrolling at Andover Theological Seminary in the fall of that year. In *Memoir of Adiel Sherwood, D.D.*, by Julia L. Sherwood (Philadelphia: 1884), his daughter states that he was much pleased with the prevailing spirit at Andover ("love") and that as a Christian he grew much during the happy year spent there. During his year as a seminarian he joined the Baptist church in Boston, there being none in the village of Andover.

After commencement he was advised to seek a milder climate because, as he recorded in the "Notes" which he kept for many years, "my lungs were then very weak." In October 1818 he sailed from Boston en route to serve as teaching assistant at an academy in Waynesboro, Georgia. Among his fellow passengers aboard ship was Professor Lowell Mason, who shortly thereafter while in Savannah composed the beautiful hymn *From Greenland's Icy Mountains*, and who became a close and devoted friend.

A-159688

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In November his transplantation from "the most polite and learned circles of New York and Massachusetts" to "a backwoods village in Georgia" was completed when he arrived at Waynesboro and began his duties at the Academy. "Besides teaching," his daughter's narrative continues, "he preached almost every Sabbath, either at Waynesboro or at Brushy Creek or Buckhead churches" and "even found time, although physically very feeble, to visit Liberty County, on horseback, and preach a few sermons."

When the young man arrived in Georgia there were about 17,000 Baptists in the state, a figure which during his lifetime was increased to about 200,000. "On account of the late war with Great Britain . . . and because of the war pending with the Creek and Cherokee Indians . . . the state of religion was deplorable. . . . There was no system of general union among the Baptists, and not half a dozen among their ministers deserved the name of 'scholar,' in the true sense of the term. The preachers were, generally, poor and illiterate, although there were some good and useful men among them; while the church members were, as a rule, uninformed."

Sherwood's "Notes" for 1818 state that "The Georgians are affectionate in their manners [and] also hospitable. . . . The condition of the slaves is not so much to be deplored as is supposed by many persons in the North. . . . Many masters are very indulgent to their servants, who, on that account, in some instances, become quite saucy. . . .

"A great many persons who have migrated to this state came not with the intention of remaining permanently. Their confessed object was to enjoy for a few years the profits of a soil that yields in abundance, and then remove. The plantations are extensive. Many of the houses, on that account, are five miles apart [which] renders it almost impossible to support public schools. The wealthy planters employ private tutors and governesses. The scholars that attend the Academy in this place (Waynesboro) come from a distance of three, four or seven miles [and] learn with a great deal of facility."

In February 1819 Mr. Sherwood attended a missionary meeting in Jefferson County and there met the Reverend Jesse Mercer, who was to become his close friend. The two of them were to exert a profound influence upon Georgia Baptists as founders, respectively, of the Georgia Baptist Convention and of Mercer University.

After preaching at Athens, Toccoa Falls, Lexington and other places, Adiel Sherwood was ordained to the Baptist ministry at Bethesda church in Greene County on March 20, 1820. This was done by the Reverend Mr. Mercer at the request of a Presbytery,

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although Sherwood had planned to spend two years at a theological seminary in preparation for ordination. In his diary on that date he wrote "O Lord, may I never, for one moment, forget that I have been set apart to the work of thy holy ministry!"

In July 1820 he received a second degree from Union College while on a visit to his parents in New York. While there he preached at Boston, Albany and Troy and baptized his first subject. En route back to Georgia he spent a few days each in the Virginia homes of former Presidents Jefferson and Madison.

Soon after his return to Georgia the Savannah Missionary Society appointed Dr. Sherwood to be a missionary in destitute areas of the state. In this capacity he spent the winter of 1820-21 chiefly in Wilkinson, Laurens, Twiggs and contiguous counties. On May 17, 1821 he was married to Mrs. Anne Adams (Smith) Early, widow of Governor Peter J. Early. She died in childbirth in November of the following year and was buried beside Governor Early near Poullain in Greene County.

In June 1821 the Reverends Sherwood and Mercer consituted the Baptist church at Greenesboro, which the former served as pastor about a dozen years. A year later the Baptist State Convention of Georgia was formed at Powelton as a result of a resolution which Dr. Sherwood had presented requesting the various associations within Georgia to consider the propriety of such a formation. He was elected clerk and treasurer in 1824.

In May 1824 Adiel Sherwood married as his second wife Miss Emma Heriot, member of a prominent Charleston family. They settled upon the Greene County plantation which he had inherited from his first wife.

Combining his pastoral duties with teaching in Greene County in 1825, he went to New York in the following year as a delegate to the General Convention. Upon his return he accepted an invitation to become pastor of the church at Eatonton and rector of the academy at that place. In September 1827 he preached with such fervor at the meeting of the Ocmulgee Association in a grove at Antioch Church in Morgan County that "probably four thousand persons rushed forward for prayer." In the next year he and other Baptists in Putnam County proposed the establishment of a program "to afford instruction and support, for one year, to any of our young ministering brethren, who are desirous of improvment." Jesse Mercer was chosen chairman of the committee to examine applicants to said school. This systematic effort to bestow a theological education among the Baptists of Georgia led, in 1833, to the establishment at Penfield of the Manual Labor School of the Georgia Baptist Convention. Later named Mercer Institute, it

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eventually became Mercer University and was moved to Macon in 1871.

In 1827 was published at Charleston a limited edition of Sherwood's *Gazetteer of Georgia*, a slender volume of personally-gathered facts on early nineteenth century Georgia. A second edition of 2,000 copies, published at Philadelphia in 1829, sold rapidly and netted its compiler \$1,000. He noted in his journal that it "has been quoted and creditably named in several standard works." A third edition, "greatly enlarged and improved," was published at Washington in 1837, but it was not financially successful. The fourth edition, carefully revised and corrected, was published at Macon in 1860 and soon became a standard reference work on early Georgia.

In his final revision of the *Gazetteer* Dr. Sherwood refers caustically to the Reverend George White's *Statistics of the State of Georgia*, published at Savannah in 1849, whose author quoted liberally from Sherwood's work without permission and often without acknowledgment, who failed to include the noted Baptist divine's name in the list of persons to whom he was indebted for assistance, and who followed the format of the *Gazetteer* while at the same time calling himself a "Pioneer" in such an enterprise.

Sherwood's was in fact the pioneering effort to compile a compendium of information about Georgia, and White used it as a source and guide in his later and more extensive compilation of statistical data. The final accolade is Dr. Sherwood's, however, for the fourth edition of his *Gazetteer* (of which the present volume is a photo-offset reprint) is, word for word, generally regarded as more authoritative than his imitator's more voluminous work. After more than a hundred years, though, such comparisons seem inconsequential; suffice it that both men made laborious and valuable contributions to the preservation of early Georgia data.

In 1836 Dr. Sherwood left Georgia for a year to become professor of learned languages and Biblical literature at Columbian College (now George Washington University) in Washington, D.C. Upon his return he taught sacred literature at Mercer University and organized a church in the village of Penfield. In 1841 he became president of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, Illinois, and five years later he moved to Louisville, Kentucky, as corresponding secretary of the American Indian Mission Association. The latter activity was not congenial with his tastes and interests, so in 1848 he moved to Lexington, Missouri, as president of the Masonic College there. He moved again in 1852, this time to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, to become pastor of the Fefee Baptist church in St. Louis County. After two or three years he became bedridden with

THE AUTHOR

rheumatism, during which time he wrote *Notes On The New Testament*, a condensed commentary which passed through several editions.

Upon his physician's advice that he should seek a warmer climate, Dr. Sherwood returned to Georgia after an absence of fifteen years and settled at Griffin. Soon he became pastor of the local Baptist church and president of a male college there known as Marshall College. Two years later he returned to his old church at Eatonton and also served the church in Monticello. The college was disbanded during the Civil War, but Dr. Sherwood continued to travel by horse and buggy from Griffin to his two churches. In 1863 he bought a farm at Indian Springs and accepted the pastorate of the church at Greeneville in Meriwether County. During these busy years he also contributed articles to *Christian Index* and *Educational Journal*.

In 1865 he returned to St. Louis, where he spent his last days preaching at various country churches. In 1879 he contracted malaria and a week later, on August 19, the earthly career of the Reverend Adiel Sherwood, D.D., was ended. Widely mourned and touchingly eulogized wherever he had labored, he was laid to rest in Bellefontaine Cemetery in St. Louis.

— William Bailey Williford

P R E F A C E.

SINCE the 3d edition of the Gazetteer of Georgia was published, in 1837, some forty new counties have been organized, making the whole number 132. True, since that date *Rev. George White** has issued two statistical works; but as great changes have been made, a new edition of the Gazetteer is demanded. The census of 1859 has not been included, because it was not complete at first, as published by the Comptroller General, in the hope that the enumeration of 1860 would be out in time for this work. The papers will print it as early as possible, and when desired can be pasted upon the inside cover of this book.

The Railroad routes, with the distances from place to place on the rude maps, will be a great convenience to travellers, and furnish all the information necessary in the cars. Over 1,200 miles of railroad are now open; extensions are made every month. Soon Savannah will be in direct communication with Thomasville and the South-west. Soon Macon and Albany will be in connexion with Brunswick; another seaport will be accessible to the produce of the Empire State of the South, and all the

* This gentleman, in his statistics of 1849, pages 44 and 45, prints, "In 1717 the Palatine and Lords Proprietors," &c., from my Gazetteer; this paragraph, except what is enclosed in double commas, is my own composition. The next sentence is also mine. Below is this:—"In July, 1732, the Charter from Georgia, the record was read," &c. Here he has taken my words and my printer's error, *verbatim*; the error is corrected in my book, page 358, in this way:—For "Georgia, the Record," read "George the Second" (see 3d edition, 1837); this correction the plagiarist did not discover, or he would not have subjected himself to exposure in a manner so palpable. If he had acknowledged his obligation, no notice would have been taken of his rapacity. This bill of plagiarism could be greatly enlarged if necessary.

Southern and South-western part greatly benefited. Macon, too, will soon be connected with Augusta direct. Griffin and Atlanta will be united with Jacksonville, Alabama.

Very few words are necessary in this preface. A good map, containing every County and every Court-house, accompanies the book. Former editions have received so much approbation from the citizens, that hope is bright in regard to this. Many distinguished persons have urged its early publication.

Griffin, August, 1860.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Ala.	Alabama,	Mt.	Mountain.
c.	Creek or branch,	N. C.	North Carolina.
cap.	Capital or place of public business.	No.	Number.
Co.	County.	p. t.	Post Town. p. place.
Is.	Island.	p. v.	Post Village.
m.	Miles.	r.	River.
M.	Milledgeville.	S. C.	South Carolina.
		Ten.	Tennessee.

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RAILROAD ROUTES.

Atlanta to West Point,
87 Miles.

Atlanta to Augusta,
171 Miles.

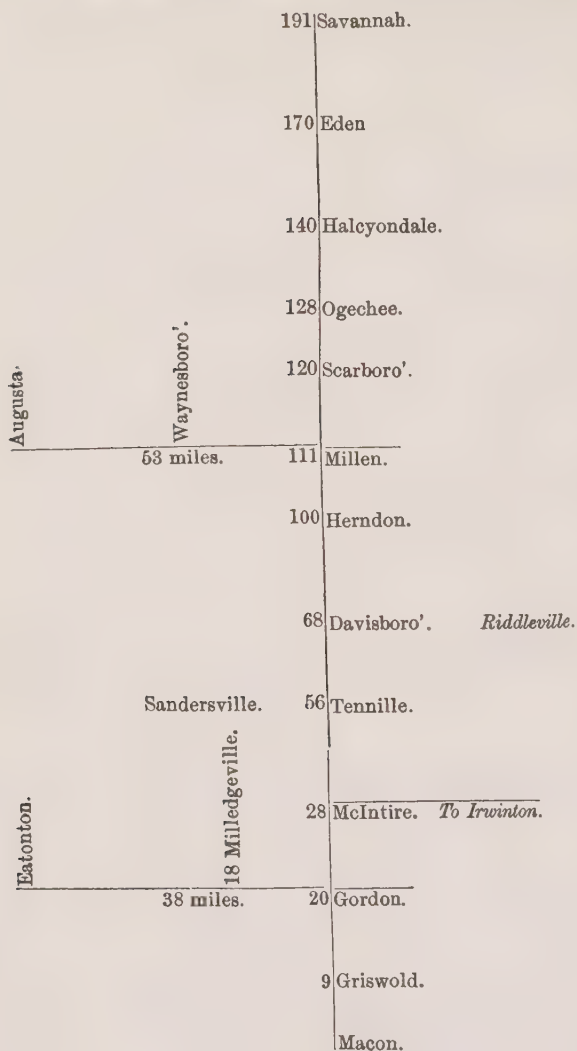
Atlanta.	171	Augusta.
	160	Belair.
	150	Berzilia.
6	142	Dearing.
East Point. <i>R.R. to Macon.</i>	124	Camac. <i>Warrenton.</i>
	114	Cumming.
18		Fairburn.
	106	Crawfordville.
	95	Union Point.
41	87	Greenesboro'.
Newnan.		Oconee River.
	67	Madison.
	51	Social Circle.
		Alcovee River.
72	41	Covington.
Lagrange.	16	Rock Mountain.
	7	Decatur.
87		Atlanta.
Westpoint.		

**Savannah and Gulf Road,
about 190 miles to Thomasville.**

**R. R. Atlanta to Chatta-
nooga, 138 miles.**

	Savannah.		138	Chattanooga.
				State Line.
20	Ogechee River.			
			114	Ringgold.
58	Altamaha River.		107	Tunnellville.
	Zero.		100	Dalton. <i>Cleveland.</i>
125	McDonald.		82	Calhoun.
			70	Adairsville.
	Alapaha River.	<i>Rome.</i>	60	Kingston.
			50	Cartersville. Etow'ah River.
155	Valdosta, capital of Lowndes.		45	Alatoona.
167	Quitman, capital of Brooks.		34	Acworth.
			20	Marietta.
190	Thomasville.			
Cars will run near to Thomasville, and so on to Bainbridge, in all, 1861. Distances in some places estimated.				Chattahoochee River.
				Atlanta.

Railroad from Macon to Savannah, 191 Miles.



**Atlanta and Macon R. R.,
103 Miles.**

**Macon to Columbus,
100 Miles.**

103 Atlanta.

100 Columbus.

97 East Point.

91 Shetulga.

92 Rough and Ready.

80 Upatoie.

70 Geneva, Talbot Co.

81 Jonesboro'.

65 Steam Mills.

60 Griffin.

50 Butler, Taylor Co.
Flint River.

49 Milner.

42 Reynolds', Crawford Co.

42 Barnesville.

28 Fort Valley, Houston Co. S. W. R. R.

26 Forsyth.

12 Echoconnee Creek.

15 Crawford's.

Macon.

Macon.

**S. W. R. R., Macon to
Fort Gaines & Eufala,
140 miles.**

**S. W. R. R., Macon to Albany,
106 miles.**

Same as the Albany route.			Macon.
			12 Echoconnee.
			28 Fort Valley.
			38 Winchester.
			48 Montezuma.
			Flint River.

Boundaries and Extent.

GEORGIA is bounded on the North by Tennessee and North Carolina; on the North-east by South Carolina, from which it is separated by the Savannah river; on the South-east by the Atlantic Ocean; on the South by Florida, and on the West by a corner of Florida and Alabama.

The line between this State and Tennessee begins at Nickojack, in Latitude 35° , West Longitude from Washington city, $8^{\circ} 38' 45''$, and runs due East 66 miles, to near the centre of Gilmer county, where it meets the North Carolina boundary. The line between us and North Carolina is 74 miles in length; so that the whole of our northern boundary, from Nickojack to Ellicott's Rock, at the head of Chatooga, is 140 miles.

From the confluence of the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, in Latitude $30^{\circ} 42' 42''$, and Longitude $8^{\circ} 53' 15''$, to the head of the St. Mary's, the distance is 157 miles. Extend this line to the Atlantic, 47 more, and we have a southern boundary of 200 miles.

The Chattahoochee, in its various meanderings, forms the western boundary 360 miles, to Miller's Bend, in Latitude $32^{\circ} 52' 16''$; Longitude, $8^{\circ} 12' 45''$. Here the line diverges from the river, and runs N. $9^{\circ} 26' W.$ to Nickojack, a distance of 146 miles.

Georgia extends from Latitude $30^{\circ} 34' 26'' 6 N.$ to the 35° ; and from $3^{\circ} 45'$ to $8^{\circ} 38' 45'' W.$ Longitude from Washington city. Length from north to south 300 miles; breadth from east to west 240, containing upwards of 58,000 square miles—37,120,000 acres. In shape, this State is a pentagon, having its north-eastern angle in Rabun, its south-eastern in Chatham, its south south-eastern in Camden, its south-western in Decatur, and its north-western on the summit of Raccoon mountain, in Dade county.

Old History.

Sir Walter Raleigh is the reputed discoverer of the territory now called Georgia. A large number of old Tracts have lately been gathered up and reprinted by Mr. Force, of Washington city; from these extracts are made, showing the early History of our State, which will, no doubt, be full of interest to every citizen.

From "An Account showing the Progress of the Colony of Georgia, &c.; printed in London, by order of the Trustees, in the year MDCCXLI."

"Mr. *Oglethorpe* has with him Sir *Walter Rawleigh's* written Journal, and by the Latitude of the Place, the Marks and Traditions of the *Indians*, it is the very first Place where he went on shore, and talked with the *Indians*, and was the first *Englishman* they ever saw; and about half a Mile from *Savannah* is a high Mount of Earth under which lies their Chief King: And the *Indians* informed Mr. *Oglethorpe* that their king desired, before he died, that he might be Buried on the Spot where he talked with that great good man."

In 1717 the Palatine and Lords Proprietors of South Carolina, granted unto Sir Robert Mountgomery, "all that Tract of Land which lies between the rivers Altamaha and Savannah," under the title of the Margravate of *Azilia*. There is extant a pamphlet in which the owner describes the country, and his plan of settling it, &c.; but it is presumed he did not carry his plans into execution.

In 1725 the Carolinians had built forts on the Altamaha, to prevent the negroes escaping to Florida, and to overawe the Indians. The boundary between the Spanish and Carolinians not yet defined.

In July, 1752, the trustees for establishing a *Colony in Georgia*, held their first regular meeting in London. The charter from George the 2d was read, granting all the lands between the Savannah and Altamaha rivers. This charter covers 16 large octavo pages: it excludes Roman Catholics from the benefits of the country.

The reins of the British Government were thrown off in January, 1776. The Provincial Governor, Wright, was imprisoned, and Archibald Bullock acted as Governor.

In 1777 our Constitution was formed. The separate sections of the settled parts of the State were denominated Parishes—St. John's, St. Paul's, &c., eight in number; *now* they were called counties; and, except Liberty, received their names from distinguished individuals in the English Parliament, who were opposing the war, and justifying the Americans in their manly resistance to oppressive taxation, without representation. The Constitution was revised in '89 and '95. In 1831 or '2, a convention suggested some alterations, specially in regard to representation, but the people did not sanction them.

The sessions of our Legislature were held at Savannah till 1776; then the body met in Augusta. Its sessions were at Savannah and Augusta, as the perilous condition of the country would admit, till the close of the war. Major Prince could find no account of any session in 1780. The Governor and Council were once at Ebenezer, when it was dangerous to remain in either of the above cities.

The first session at Louisville was held in the winter of 1795–96.

In 1807, Milledgeville became the seat of Government, and the sessions of the Legislature have ever since been held in that place.—[M'Call, and Journals of the Legislature.]

Treaties, Acquisition of Territory, &c.

By a royal charter of the King of England, dated June 9th, 1732, to General Oglethorpe and other trustees, the lands between the Savannah and Altamaha rivers were granted in trust; and, in 1763, the lands between the last river and St. Mary's. In 1739, General Oglethorpe held a treaty of friendship with the Creeks, at an Indian town, on the west bank of the Chattahoochee above the falls, called Coweta.

By a treaty held at Augusta, 1773, with the Creeks and Cherokees, the lands were acquired which now compose Wilkes, Lincoln, &c. ; and by another treaty at the same place, in 1783, the land was acquired up to the mouth of the Kiowe, and the line followed nearly the present line between Elbert and Franklin, leaving Danielsville a little south ; thence on the west to the source of the Appalachee ; and down this stream, the Oconee, and Altamaha, to an old line. The south part of this territory was, in the next year, named Washington county, and the north part Franklin. The treaty at Golphinton was held in 1785. Possession was obtained of the lands included in a line running south-west, from the fork of the Ocmulgee and Oconee to the south stream of St. Mary's.

The treaty at Shoulderbone, 1786, was not to acquire lands, but to establish the other treaties more permanently, and to secure the punishment of offenders.

In 1802, by a treaty held at Fort Wilkinson, just below Milledgeville, part of the lands between the Oconee and Ocmulgee was obtained. The line began on the Appalachee at the High shoals, leaving Madison four miles east, crossing Little river at Lumsden's Mills ; Commissioners' creek at Rushing's Mills, and down Palmetto creek to the Oconee. In 1805, at Washington city, the remainder of the lands between the Oconee and the Ocmulgee were acquired up to the mouth of the Alcovee river, the corner of Newton and Jasper counties. These lands were distributed by lotteries, and all since acquired.

In 1814, General Jackson having conquered the Creeks on the Tallapoosa, made a treaty with them at Fort Jackson on that river, by which the lands between the Chatahoochee and Altamaha were acquired. This territory includes Early, Baker, south part of Irwin, Appling, Ware, &c. The act to survey these lands was not passed till 1818.

In 1817, by a treaty at the Cherokee agency, and by another at Fort Laurens, on the Flint river, in 1818, that territory which now includes Newton, Dekalb, Gwinnette, Walton, most of Hall, and Habersham, was acquired.

In 1819, by a treaty at Washington, Rabun county was obtained, and the western parts of Hall and Habersham to the Chestatee.

In 1821, the lands between the Flint and the Ocmulgee were acquired by a treaty. Counties are Munroe, Bibb, Crawford, Dooly, Houston, Upson, Fayette, Pike, and Henry.

In 1825, those between the Flint and Chattahoochee were acquired by a treaty at the Indian Springs. Counties Coweta, Campbell, Carroll, Troup, &c.

The Cherokee country was annexed to contiguous counties for judicial purposes, in 1830; i. e., the laws of the State were extended over it, in order to punish crime, and bring offenders to justice; for, prior to this, unprincipled men would secrete themselves in the nation, and no law could reach them, inasmuch as the Georgia laws required that the criminal should be tried in the county in which the crime was committed; but the Cherokee *country* was no *county*, and thus became a hiding-place for villains. It was under the operation of this law that the missionaries became obnoxious, as they would not take the oath to demean themselves like good citizens.

After this the whole country was surveyed, but those lots on which the Indians resided were not to be taken possession of, unless the rights of occupancy were purchased; this was done in many instances, and the Indians removed west of the Mississippi. Now there are white settlers in all parts of that country. The right to the soil has always been maintained by Georgia. The last Cherokees left in 1841.

Rivers.

The general course of our rivers, which can be seen on the map, is S. S. E., if we except that of the Flint and Chattahoochee, which is south, flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. There is no rapid in ascending the Savannah, till you reach Augusta, above the 33° N. Latitude. The *fall* in the Oconee is further south; and,

as you advance west, the first rapids are still further south ; so that those in our western river are $32^{\circ} 25'$. In travelling from the seaboard, one would suppose the country so perfectly level for more than a hundred miles, that the streams would be very sluggish ; but they are much more rapid than those in the Northern States. While the tide finds its way up the Potomac to Washington, 300 miles from the ocean, and the Hudson to Waterford, 160 ; it can get up our rivers but 20 or 30 miles. This furnishes abundant proof that the bed and channel of our rivers are not so near on a level with the ocean as those in the more Northern States, gushing from high hills, and tumbling down inaccessible mountains. Most of our rivers have their rise in the southern extremity of the Alleghany mountains ; and as there is no great descent in any of them at one place, they must descend imperceptibly very fast, so that their mouths may be on a level with the ocean. They rise so rapidly during heavy rains, and overflow their banks so far, that it is difficult to keep a bridge *over* or a mill *upon* them. They have no high banks like the northern rivers, but you are upon them before you entertain any suspicion that they are near. Exceptions to this remark may be made in regard to some parts of the Flint and Chattahoochee.

Elijay river, an Indian word, emphasized on the last syllable, rises in Gilmer, and runs into Coosewatee in N. E. corner of Gordon.

Notley river rises in the south part of Union county, runs N. W. into Tennessee.

Toccoa river rises in the south part of Fannin, and runs N. into Tennessee.

But the rivers are now very little used since the railroads are in operation. The Savannah is, however, an exception ; this is used as much as ever. The Altamaha and Chattahoochee to Columbus are also in use ; but a steamer seldom comes up to Milledgeville or Macon.

RIVERS, A.

The following is taken from the first edition, 1827 :—

Names of Rivers.	Length.	Distance navigated by Vessels.	Distance navigated by Steamboats.	Boats of 70 tons burthen.	Boats of 30 tons.	Boats of 10 tons.
Altamaha	<i>a</i> 120	12	120	.....	.....	.....
Chattahoochee	570	.....	<i>b</i> 180	.....	390	<i>c</i> 470
Canoochee	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>d</i> 50
Flint	300	.....	<i>dd</i> 100	.....	.....	200
Newport	25	<i>e</i> 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ocmulgee	275	.....	<i>f</i> 150	150	<i>g</i> 215	.....
Oconee	290	.....	<i>h</i> 120	120	.....	<i>i</i> 230
Ogechee	200	<i>j</i> 35	.....	.....	<i>k</i> 150	.....
Ohoopie	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Saint Illa.	153	<i>m</i> 48	.....	.....	.....	<i>n</i> 108
St. Mary's	90	30	60	.....	.....	.....
Savannah	550	<i>o</i> 18	<i>p</i> 340	.....	<i>q</i> 410	<i>r</i> 490
Turtle	25	8	18	.....	.....	.....

a To confluence of Oconee and Ocmulgee.

b To Fort Mitchell.

c To mouth of Chestatee; Indians still in possession, and capacity not known; but so far as explored seems to be navigable.

d To mouth of Cedar creek in Tattnall.

dd Steamers have been up to old Agency in Crawford.

e To Sunbury.

f To Macon.

g To confluence of chief branches corner of Jasper.

h To Milledgeville.

i To Athens, though no produce has been floated so far; boats have ascended to Barnett's shoals in Clarke. Thomas Terrell and others wrought on this river some 30 years ago.

j To Fort Argyle.

k To Louisville.

l To mouth of Jack's creek in Emanuel.

m To Burnt Fort in W. part of Camden—now in Charlton.

n To Ellabka in Appling.

o To Savannah; *p* to Augusta; *q* to Petersburg; *r* to Mullen's Ford, Habersham.

Since that time steamers have navigated the Coosa from Rome into Alabama. Boats of 10 tons have been down the Connesauga, and conveyed flour, bacon, whisky, &c., to Rome.

Lakes and Ponds.

In the Okefenoke swamp are two lakes, and throughout the south-western counties are many large ponds. In Oglethorpe is the *Goose Pond*, covering 20 or 30 acres, and one in Greene nearly as large. This latter one affords abundance of fish; and several individuals, in 1825, endeavored to drain it into the Oconee, to save the trouble of angling; but, after several days of toilsome labor, the project was abandoned.

Face of the Country.

In regard to surface, Georgia may be divided into three sections; the first extending from Florida, the southern boundary, to the 33° N. Latitude, is *level*; the second, from the 33° to the 34° , is *uneven*; the third, from the 34° to the 35° , is *hilly* and *mountainous*. The second section is the most populous.

Soil.

In the southern section the soil is sandy, with rich low grounds. Where *pine only* grows, the soil is not so productive; but where other kinds of timber grow with the pine, it is generally fertile. In the middle section the soil is a red loam, and remarkably fertile. In the northern, there is a grey gravelly soil, and it is quite productive. It is not pretended that these three kinds of soil are confined to parallels of latitude, exclusively, to the several sections named; but that they generally prevail in these sections is obvious to all acquainted with the State.

Productions.

In the southern section only rice is cultivated for exportation. The *sea-island* or *black-seed* cotton, which is generally worth twice as much as the *green-seed*, grows kindly in all the lower parts of this section. The *sugar-*

cane has been in successful cultivation for several years, and many hogsheads of sugar are raised on the plantations and sold in the country, but none has been exported.* Oranges, figs, olives, pomegranates, and most of the tropical fruits grow here.

Corn, sweet-potatoes, peaches, &c., &c., grow abundantly in all parts of the State.

In the middle and northern sections, the *green-seed* cotton is cultivated, and some tobacco. *Upland* or dry-culture rice is raised here by many families for their own use.

Climate.

The mercury in Fahrenheit usually fluctuates from 75° to 86° between April and October. Governor Ellis says it rose as high as 102°, in 1757, in Savannah; but it has not in that city been higher than 94° in several years. At Eatonton, and in Wilkes county, in 1827-8, it never rose higher than 96°. An Augusta paper, on the 5th June, 1828, says, "The mercury is to-day up to 92°, as high as it has been in two years."† The frost falls in the middle section of the State about the middle of October; the earliest for the last ten years fell on the 10th October, 1819. There was no frost in 1796 and 1822, till about the 20th December. The mercury falls every winter almost as low as 20°; sometimes to 16°.

In 1774 there was a severe frost in May, which killed large trees. In January, 1827, the Oconee river was frozen over near Milledgeville, and the Savannah at Augusta, a circumstance never before known. The winter of 1828 was unusually mild, the mercury ranging, in the first ten days of January, from 64° to 76°! The jessamine, woodbine, althea, hyacinth, and jonquil, were in all the verdure of spring. Watermelons and shad were

* 1828 may be considered a new epoch in the culture of sugar, when probably some hundred hogsheads were raised.

† July, 1859 and 1860. Mercury was several times 98 to 100 degrees. In the United States and Europe, it was higher than ever known before.

in the Savannah and Macon markets. The China and plum-trees were in bloom in the up-country. Many persons lost all their meat. On the 5th of April, there was a mighty change; the mercury fell to 26° , much lower than it had been all winter. Small creeks were frozen over half an inch thick. The corn and cotton were killed, and some trees! In the first of September, it was down to 52° ,—lower than was ever recollected to have been before so early.

The December of 1828 was also unusually warm. Flies were troublesome to horses; musquitos were buzzing about; the sun was oppressive to the traveller; and the mercury at Eatonton, on the 11th instant, was up to 74° at 8 P. M.!

On the 10th January, 1828, the captain of an English vessel presented Mr. Cowper, of St. Simon's Island, with a few peas which he had brought from England. On the 27th of February, thirty-seven days after, Mr. C. complimented the captain with a peck of fine green peas, a part of the produce of the seed which he had given him!

So warm was this winter, that the cotton plant in some places was not killed, and sprouts from the old roots sprung up and produced a new crop, without the labor of planting.

All the winter of 1828–9 was very mild, till the 9th of January, 1829. On the 9th, at 4 P. M., the mercury was at 76° , and on the 11th, at 6 A. M., it was down to 16° ,—a change of 60 degrees in about 36 hours! The remainder of the winter and spring was colder than ever before known. Scarcely a night of February or March but in which there was frost. No peach bloom was seen till about the 1st of April; whereas they generally appear about the 1st of February.

There is no purer water nor any healthier climate on the globe than is found in the northern section of this State. Many individuals have seen the frosts of a hundred winters. In the months of August, September, and October, the bilious fever obtains in the lower and mid-

dle sections of the State; but for the two last years very few deaths have been occasioned by it.

1830, June 1. Mercury down to 60° —so cool that much cotton dies. It is reported that snow fell in Rabun.

June, July, August, September, and October, without rain, except some partial showers.

Camp and Tobler's creeks, in Jones and Baldwin, and Richland, in Greene, nearly dry—a little water in holes. Earth not wet one inch in Greenvboro', from 1st June till 8th November! Persons came from Washington, in Wilkes, 40 miles, to Parke's mill; there were counted 72 wagons and carts at a time, waiting for grists.

September 20. Slight frost.

September 29. Frost which killed vines, and leaves on some trees; never before known so early. Yet all October and most of November the heat was oppressive, and no general killing frost till the 11th December. Cotton was in bloom the day before.

All November was said by the Northern papers to be rainy and cloudy. In Boston the sun was not visible for 11 days. In Georgia there was rain but 4 or 5 days, and these were the Sabbaths; the rest of the time it was clear and dry.

1831, January 14. Snow, and it continued, in the shade, some days.

February 6. Snow six to eight inches. Ground was almost constantly frozen in the morning, for near two months.

April 8. Heavy rains. In Hall county, snow that covered the ground!

April 11 and 12. Frost that killed beans and potatoes in gardens; severer in Augusta than at Milledgeville.

May 10. Frost and some ice, though not to injure vegetation.

May 25 and 26. Frost near Savannah; in Monroe and Pike, it touched the corn and cotton, and bit the beans.

July 1 and 11 and 12. Very cool; mercury down to

64°; not higher than 88° in Eatonton up to 15th instant, nor above 90° in Milledgeville. Northern papers complain of excessive hot weather.

August 9. Very cool; mercury down to 66°.

August 14. Sun had a singularly green appearance, shorn of its beams, and spots could be seen with the naked eye. Rain almost incessantly till middle of September—fodder spoiled.

October 4. Slight frost.

1832, February 2. "We have rarely, if ever, had such weather in Georgia. On the 26th January, the thermometer stood at 7° above zero, or 25° below freezing point."

"Weather more intensely cold than we recollect ever to have known it. In 1816, the severe cold of a few days was longer remembered. On Friday last, thermometer was 6° above zero. The novel scene of skating parties was exhibited in the vicinity of the town."—*Milledgeville papers*.

China trees were killed, and put forth next spring from the ground.

May 24 and 25. Very cool.

June 6 to 10. Very cool; a fire every morning comfortable and even needed.

June 19 to 23. Very cool, with stiff north-east breeze. Persons changed their summer for winter clothing; fire was kept up in sitting-rooms all day, and students sought the *sun* to study in rather than the *shade*.

October 1. Frost.

1833, March 1. Terrible wind and rain; blew down houses, chimneys, and buildings, and destroyed several lives.

March 3. Sabbath coldest this season.

March 29. Slight snow in middle section; mountains covered in upper part of State.

April 6 and 7. Heavy rains—water higher than known for twenty years. Not a bridge left on the Apalachee river. The rains all winter and spring heavier than usual.

July. Warmest weather constantly that we have ever had.

August 15. Cool for fifteen days, so that fire is pleasant. Wind north-east, but no rain.

1835, January 8. At night snow fell eight inches, and thirteen in Troupe and Pike; seldom known at such a depth.

February 3. Four inches snow.

February 8. Mercury 3° below zero in Eatonton, in a close passage, and 8° below zero in open air in Milledgeville! Nothing like this ever known before in Georgia. The snow of 8th January was only five inches in Cherokee, 150 miles north of Milledgeville, very little at Augusta, none in Charleston, and none in Petersburg, Va. The cold weather in New England was about the 25th January, when the mercury froze; but it did not reach us till the 7th and 8th of February; in Florida it was not so severe till the 4th of March, when most of the orange-trees were killed.

"A LAPLAND WINTER.—We continue the record of the weather (which with us has little mitigation of severity since Saturday night) in such parts of the country as we have accounts from—it being acknowledged on all hands to be more rigorous than ever before known.

"In New Haven, on Monday, at 8 A. M., Professor Silliman's thermometer was 23 degrees below zero! A gentleman who has been in the habit of making notations of the weather for forty-four years, states that he never knew the mercury before more than 16 degrees below the cipher. The famed cold winter of '79–80, according to the notes of President Styles, in the month of January, was only at 19 degrees.

"The extremes of cold on Sunday or on Monday morning were, at Lowell, Mass., 24 degrees below zero; at Concord, Mass., 27; Dorchester 22; Worcester 19; Woonsocket Falls, R. I., 24; Montreal 35; Branford, Conn., 16; Saratoga Springs 33; Poughkeepsie 33, 13 degrees lower than ever before known; Troy 28, 7 degrees lower than since the present century commenced;

Northampton, Mass., 33; many wells were frozen at the depth of fourteen feet from the surface, and a colt was frozen in a stable; Providence and Smithfield, R. I., 26; Elizabethtown, N. J., 18; Utica 34; New Lebanon 39; Schenectady 33; Belleville, N. J., 20."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

January 15. Tremendous thunder shower. One flash in Eatonton killed two cows and two hogs; a chimney was struck in Savannah. Three or four showers and heavy thunder up to the close of the month; then the cold weather begins.

The summer of 1835 unusually cool. Most of September cool as October is ordinarily. Frost on the 26th September.

October 6. Killing frost, but in five days the weather turned warm as summer, and so continued till the last of November. The gardens flourished; cotton, which had lost its leaves, again shot forth, and the crop was greatly increased.

May 13 and 14. Severe hail storm near Macon.

1836. Winter of 1835-6 mild in comparison with the preceding. Last part of November severe frost and ice; then mild till the 25th of January, 1836; then cold two weeks; mercury down to 12 degrees above zero—20 degrees warmer than February, 1835.

March 11. Slight snow, hardly enough to cover the ground—only one during the winter.

December 5. Snow 4 inches; 6 in Norfolk, but none in Richmond. No snow in Georgia before Christmas for many, many years!

It is very evident that our winters are becoming colder.

1837, February. Snow 4 or 5 inches, and also in March; not much during the winter.

March 8. Violent hail storm at Zebulon; stones as large as hen's eggs; destroyed windows and killed one horse.

May 7. Snow in upper part of the State, loading the trees.—*Papers.*

COUNTIES,

ALPHABETICALLY,

With the Towns, Villages, and Public Places in them,—Rivers, Creeks, &c.

1. **APPLING COUNTY** is bounded on the N. by Altamaha river, which separates it from Montgomery and Tatnall, E. by Wayne, S. by Wayne, Pierce and Ware, and W. by Coffee. It is still a large county, though it has supplied most of Coffee county with its dimensions. Head streams of St. Illa river are in this county. The title claimed by the Creek Indians to this territory was extinguished by the treaty at Fort Jackson, Ala., and organized in 1818. *Post offices* as by U. S. List, are Holmesville, the capital, Cook's store, 12 W. C. H., Reddishville or Rushville in S. E. part, Hall near Camp Ground N. part, and Middleton's store in N. E. *Public places* are Initial Point and Scriven on the R. R. from Savannah in S. E. corner. Fort James and Oglethorpe Bluff on Altamaha river in the N. E., beside several other Bluffs.

Holmesville contains the usual public buildings, and but few houses and stores; it is some 120 miles S. E. M.

This county received its name in honor of *Col. Daniel Appling*, a native of Columbia Co., Ga. Col. A. was born in 1787, was a soldier in war of 1812, captured a number of British at Lake Ontario, died 1817 in Alabama.

2. **BAKER COUNTY** was created out of Early in 1825, lying in the S. W. part of the state. The counties of Dougherty and Calhoun are on the North, Mitchell on

the East; Flint river forms the eastern boundary. Decatur is on the South, and Miller and Early on the West. Ichaway-nochaway creek, running through the county, falls into Flint near southern corner.

Newton was made the capital in 1831, and contains the usual public buildings; it stands on the Flint, near the mouth of Coolewahee creek, in the 8th District of Old Early, 20 m. S. Albany.

The county was named for *Col. John Baker*, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, given in 1825. He died in Sunbury, soon after the war.

3. BALDWIN COUNTY is in the central part of the State, cut in twain by the Oconee. It is bounded on the N. by Putnam, west of the river, and by Hancock E. of it; E. by Hancock and a corner of Washington; S. by Wilkinson, and W. by Jones. Town creek was formerly the eastern boundary; but lately a strip E. of it has been annexed from Hancock. The south part of the county is sandy, and produced in 1828, on Mr. Boykin's plantation, fine specimens of sugar cane, giving assurance to the inhabitants of the metropolis that, in a few years, they need not go far for the luxury of sugar. The north part is red clay.

This county was purchased of the Creeks in 1802, and it extended to the High Shoals on the Appalachee. The courts were held for some time at *Hillsboro'*, a small village, now containing a few log-houses and a dram shop, 6 miles East of Eatonton. Population 9,091. Milledgeville is the capital. The whole number of Banks in the State is 21. Amount of Poor School fund received \$960 60, and all expended. The trustees of this fund report 200 children, who, according to the provisions of the law ought to share in its benefits; but the fund is insufficient to educate them all. Academic funds received \$1,267 05.

Milledgeville, p. t. and cap. Baldwin county, and named in honor of Governor Milledge, is the seat of Government for Georgia, and is situated on the west side of the Oconee river at the head of steamboat navigation, in

Latitude $33^{\circ} 4' 10''$. West Long. from Washington, $6^{\circ} 19'$. This town is 659 miles S. W. Washington City; 1,534 S. W. Robbinston, in Maine; 158 N. W. Savannah; 89 W. S. W. Augusta; 193 N. Darien; 71 S. Athens; 32 E. N. E. Macon, and 125 E. N. E. Columbus.

The act of the Legislature, in which Commissioners were appointed to lay off the town, was passed in May, 1803, and by the original plan contains twenty streets, to most of which are given names of distinguished patriots. The first building, constructed of logs, was erected in 1804, on Franklin street, on Mr. Baxter's lot; and the first framed house was put up by Gen. Scott, in 1805, and was standing 1829, a two-story building, on the corner of Franklin and Elbert streets, diagonally from *Jackson Hall*. For some years, most of the buildings were erected and business done east of the State House; but now the town is travelling westward from the hurried atmosphere of the river and Fishing creek, and the hum of activity is heard on Wayne street.

The State House stands on an eminence, three-fourths of a mile from the river, exhibiting a tasteful appearance, of Gothic architecture. In this are rooms for the Legislature during its sessions, the offices of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, and Surveyor General, beside apartments for Clerks and Committees, and several *fire proof* rooms for public records.

The Representative Hall is 60 by 54 feet, ornamented with full length portraits of Franklin and La Fayette, and the Senate Chamber with those of Washington and Jefferson. In the Executive office is an old portrait of Oglethorpe, sitting, dressed in an antique costume, and examining the map of Georgia. This building, with the wing erected at the N. end in 1828, cost \$115,000. The cost of an excellent clock in the cupola was \$1,000. Enlarged since.

The other public buildings are, a State arsenal, three stories high, containing implements of war; Government house, houses of worship for the Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians, the dimensions of which are about 60 by

40 feet, a Market House, containing a room for the meeting of the town police, Penitentiary, Court-house, Jail, Academy, and several Banks.

Since the seat of Government has become permanently fixed here, considerable improvements have been made in buildings, and some new ones erected. The river opposite the town is 550 feet wide, over which is an excellent bridge, private property, which cost about \$20,000; the income for tolls is about \$3,000. The principal cotton warehouses were a mile and a half from town till 1828, when a lock was completed, so that boats can ascend to the bridge. From 4,000 to 8,000 bags only are deposited in Milledgeville annually, and yet it is in the heart of a cotton country.

Freights, per bag, in February, 1828, were \$2 to Savannah, and \$2 50 with insurance. There seems to be no spirit to invite the planters here,—no purchasers are waiting, and yet 5 and 600 bags can be taken down the river at a time, and 70 tons brought back in return. The railroad now takes all the cotton.

From the presses in this town, there go forth weekly 6 or 7,000 newspapers.

The surface of this place is quite uneven, the soil is red, and but few of the streets have good sidewalks. It has been healthy for the past two years, scarcely a case of fever having been known. Should it be sickly, a healthy retreat is found at a distance of three miles, in the pine lands south. Augusta also is supplied with a safe retreat on the sand hills.

The Legislature held its first session here in 1807. The net amount of postage accruing at the post-office here in 1827 was \$2,240 45; in 1828, \$2,489 26.

Milledgeville was constituted a city by the Legislature in December, 1836, and is now governed by a Mayor and six Aldermen. An addition has been made to the State House, a wing has been added to correspond with that at the north-western end. A large Masonic Hall, with stores in the basement story, has been erected. A new Bank, the Milledgeville Bank, with a branch in Augusta has been established.

The post-offices are Black Spring E. of the river, and Talmage at Midway village, the site of Oglethorpe University, some 2 miles S. of the Court-house. *Scottsboro'* is 5 miles S. W. in the pine woods, containing about a dozen houses. Some years ago it had a flourishing Female School, and attracted boarders from a distance; now it is a very quiet spot, and a pleasant retreat from the bustle of the capital. It furnishes much fruit, apples, peaches, grapes, &c. Its contiguity to the State capital would induce the belief that it is a place of refinement. Population of Milledgeville 2,229—in the county 7,376—families 719. In 1858, 5,029 bags of cotton.

Midway contains Oglethorpe University, some 50 families, and a mixed school of respectable grade; by the late census there are 700 souls probably, including all the pupils in college and schools. *Huson*, *Mt. Nebo*, *Sandtown*, *Whiting*, and *Woodville* are residences and public places, but quite small.

Fort Wilkinson, on the *Oconee*, 2 or 3 miles S., is the spot where the treaty was held with the Creek Indians in 1802, by which much of the land between the *Oconee* and *Ocmulgee* was acquired. This territory was divided into two counties: the southern part *Wilkinson*, northern, *Baldwin*; the seat of justice for the latter was called *Hillsboro'*, and located 6 m. E. of *Eatonton*. In 1807, it was divided into *Jones*, *Laurens*, *Telfair*, *Putnam*, and *Randolph*; this latter was changed in 1812 to *Jasper*.

Abraham Baldwin, after whom this county was named, a graduate of *Yale College*, settled in *Columbia Co.* in 1783. He was one of the founders of *Franklin College*, 1785; Senator in Congress; helped to form the Federal Constitution; died in *Washington city*, 1807.

4. **BANKS COUNTY** was organized in 1858, from the counties of *Habersham*, *Franklin*, and others. It has 7 post-offices; the cap. *Homer*. Head waters of *Broad river* are in this county. *Homer* is on west side of *Hudson river*, on the road from *Gainesville* to *Carnesville*; new place.

Doctor Banks, after whom it was named, had been

senator from the adjoining county, Hall, a number of years, and was succeeded by his son; he was a man of influence in our Legislature.

5. BERRIEN COUNTY was formed out of Irwin chiefly, in 1856. The Allapaha is its eastern boundary, dividing it from Coffee and Clinch; Lowndes and Brooks are on the south; Colquitt and Worth on the west, separated by Little river; Irwin on the north. Withlacoochee rises in this county.

Nashville is the capital, but a small place, as the county has been so lately organized; it is located S. E. from the centre; Ava P. O. is on the west side, and Milltown in the S. E. corner; Hahira is S. W. from C. H.

This county perpetuates the name of *John McPherson Berrien*, judge of our courts, Attorney General under Gen. Jackson, Senator in Congress many years, President of Ga. His. Soc., one of our most distinguished and talented men; born in N. J., 1781; died in Savannah, 1856.

6. BIBB COUNTY is bounded N. by Monroe; N. E. by Jones; E. by Twiggs; South by Houston, and W. by Crawford. The Ocmulgee runs through the eastern, and the Tobesofskee through the central part. The soil in the northern part is red loam, in the southern sandy. Sugar-cane has been successfully cultivated in this county. The academy fund received is \$1,269 42, \$525 85 of which is expended. There are three incorporated academies in the county, Macon, Washington, and Lake academies, at each of which, in 1828, there were 45, 30, and 30 pupils.

Macon, p. t. and cap., Bibb county, and named after Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, long President of the U. S. Senate, is situated on both sides of the Ocmulgee river, 32 miles W. S. W. Milledgeville, 12 S. W. Clinton, 30 N. E. Perry, 22 E. Knoxville, and 25 S. E. Forsyth; estimated population, 3,500.

No place has risen up with greater rapidity than Macon. The first lots were sold 6th and 7th March, 1823. The first cabin was built here by Thomas Tatum,

in 1822, on Walnut street, on the lot now owned by Major Napier; now it contains more than 200 inhabited houses, many of which are neat, and some very large, 43 stores, 11 groceries and confectioneries, beside druggists, and mechanics of all kinds, 8 doctors, and 12 lawyers.

The Court-house stands on Bridge street, three stories high, 93 by 47 feet, with a cupola, and has a fine appearance from Fort Hawkins, on the east side of the river. In the basement story are apartments for offices of various descriptions, in the second are large rooms for the Superior Court and for county purposes, in the third the offices of the clerks.

The streets in Macon run N. W. and S. E., and are alternately 180 and 120 feet wide, i. e. Wharf street, the one parallel with the river and near it, is 180 feet, the next parallel one is 120; so those which meet at right angles. Until the spring of 1828, the incorporation covered only the west side of the river; then 20 acre lots, beside many 10 acre ones, were sold, and the purchasers are putting up good buildings.

A fine bridge, beside the Railroad bridge, connects both parts of the town. This was built by the State, cost \$9,200; was rented the first quarter of 1828 for \$1,802 50, and the second for \$925. It is now sold to the town for \$25,000, and ten years allowed to make the payments. Cotton and corn pass over toll-free.

As a commercial place, Macon has many advantages: it is in the heart of a thickly settled and fertile country, and on a navigable river. Though steamboats have been up, the produce and merchandise are transported on flat-bottomed boats. Thirty or forty boats are owned here, and they carry at a time from 400 to 700 bags of cotton, and return with 70 and 80 tons. On both sides of the river are thirteen warehouses.

Macon received as the crop of 1824, 4,000 bags cotton; of 1825, 17,000 bags; of 1826, 30,000; of 1827, a dry year, 1,700; of 1828, about 39,000. The price of freight to Savannah varies from 62½ to 75 cents per hundred, and has been as high as a dollar.

Within nine miles of Macon are 14 Saw and 9 Grist mills; five are on Swift creek. The Macon Bank is a fine three story building. There are also here branches of the Darien Bank, of the Fire Insurance, and an agency of the State Bank. The net amount of postage accruing to the United States in this place for 1827 was \$1,665 12, and for 1828, \$2,124 47.

Hitherto Macon has been very healthy, though its friends have entertained fears that it would be sickly.

Several attempts were made in the Legislature to remove the seat of Government from Milledgeville, and make Macon the metropolis,—but a final decision was made in 1827, and \$20,000 appropriated to enlarge the State House, and which has been accomplished. But this has not repressed the anxieties of the people to settle in this thriving town, for new houses are starting up all around almost as rapidly as the mushroom of the night.

Five weekly papers are published here, and there are 3 bookstores with pretty good assortments of books.

Female College completed in 1839. Has 150 pupils.

In the winter of 1817 and '18, Mr. Roger McCall went down the river with 500 bags of cotton, principally from Jones's county. This was the first cotton that went from Macon (that now is).

1818, Roger McCall and Harrison Smith built three boats, carrying 300, 350, and 400 bags; first boats, built here.

1822, town was laid out and surveyed. James Webb, Surveyor.

1823, first lots were sold; 1828, last lots, with reserve, were sold. Lots were sold in each intermediate year.

1825, first Bank located here.—Darien branch, Samuel Wood, Cashier.

1827, first steamboat came to Macon, owned by Jno. T. Lamar. Steamer run but a short time; resumed in 1833.

1834, Commons (70 lots) sold by order of Council.

1837, commons (100 lots or more) sold by order of Council.

There are 5 houses of worship, 1 cotton factory, 3 foundries, 2 variety works for sash, &c., 2 furniture factories, 4 carriage factories, female college, free school, several select and private schools, 6 hotels, several boarding houses, 175 stores, 2 banks, 4 agencies. 100,000 bags of last crop cotton sold here. Academy for blind is in Macon.

Doctor Wm. W. Bibb, after whom this county was named, a Virginian by birth, settled in Wilkes; was Member of Congress, 1813-16; first governor of Alabama, appointed by President Madison; died in 1824.

The population of Macon is over 11,000. A Wesleyan Female College, the first chartered in the state, is in Macon, and Southern Botanical College.

7. BROOKS COUNTY was created out of Thomas and Lowndes, in 1858. Little River runs through the northeast corner about half its length, where it falls into the Withlacoochee river, which separates it from Lowndes to the Florida line: Thomas is on the west; Colquitt and Berrien on the north; Ocopilco and Piscola creeks fall into Withlacoochee.

Morven is a post village in the N. E., and Tallokas in the N. W., Mineral Spring in S. E., near Withlacoochee river.

Quitman is the seat of justice, a new place, in 12th District, near middle road from Thomasville to Troupville, two miles from the Ocopilco river, on the line of the Savannah Railroad. A few houses and stores are erected. Daily stage from Thomasville via Milltown to terminus of railroad crossing river at Radford's Mills, some 165 miles from Savannah, and about 30 east from Thomasville.

Preston C. Brooks was Member of Congress from S. C. He acquired much notoriety in the South for castigating *Charles Sumner*, senator from Mass., who had, in his speech, abused Gen. Butler, senator from South Carolina. Mr. S. was a rank abolitionist, and Mr. Brooks supposed this

the only way to obtain satisfaction. This Co. was named after him.

8. BRYAN COUNTY is in the S. E. part of the State. Bounded on the N. by Bullock ; N. E. by Chatham ; E. by the Atlantic ; and S. by Liberty. The Ogechee separates this county from Chatham, and the Cannouchee runs nearly diagonally through it. Its chief produce is rice. The Court-house is four miles N. E. Cannouchee, 174 S. E. Milledgeville, 26 W. Savannah. This county was represented in the convention for revising the constitution by Judge Clay, who afterwards became a most distinguished minister, and died in Boston, Pastor of the First Baptist church. From its contiguity to the ocean and marshes, the roads, in several of these neighboring counties, are made with great difficulty. For crossing the Ogechee bridge and causeway, W. of it, with a four-wheel carriage, you pay two dollars ; for a gig, one dollar ; horse, twenty-five cents ; but this has been made at great expense.

Eden is the capital, some 4 miles from Cannouchee river, containing the usual public buildings, but few houses.

Hardwick is in S. E. part near the Ogechee, and was suggested by some early Governor to make it the capital of the State, instead of Savannah ; it has never attained any size, for its contiguity to the river must render it a sickly spot. Old Fort Argyle was in this county erected by the Carolinians before Georgia was settled.

Jonathan Bryan, after whom this county was named, was one of the first Judges in this State—one of the Commissioners of the Treaty at Dewit's corner, 1777—member of Governor's council in 1774, but resigned because he opposed the Governor's designs. He resided on Wilmington Island after the War, universally beloved.

9. BULLOCH COUNTY is bounded on the N. by Scull's creek, which separates it from Emanuel ; E. by the Ogechee, parting it from Scriven and Effingham ; S. by

Liberty, and W. by Tatnall. Much of the land is poor.

Statesboro' is the capital, and continues small. Bengal and Mill Ray are post-offices. County laid out in 1796.

Archibald Bulloch was among the first patriots that advised resistance against England; Member of Congress 1775, and helped form our State Constitution in 1777; was President of the Provincial Council of Georgia in 1776.

10. BURKE COUNTY has Richmond on the N., the Savannah on the E., Scriven on the S., Emanuel on the S. W., and Jefferson on the W. Much of the soil is fertile, and many wealthy inhabitants reside here. The red calcareous earth is found in some spots. A rotten limestone pervades many parts of the county, and renders the water bad.

Burke county has in it a great number of ponds, some large enough to be denominated lakes; one is called Heshman's lake. It must of course be sickly. The site for public buildings *was* a mile or two east of Waynesboro', on McIntosh creek. Here the jail stood during the Revolutionary war, and a considerable battle was fought near it. The soil is fertile, enriched by the marine deposits made when the Atlantic pushed its waves over the whole country. Many of the inhabitants spend their summers at Bath and at Mount Enon.

Waynesborough, p. t. and cap., Burke county, and named after General Anthony Wayne, is 80 miles E. Milledgeville, 4 from Briar creek, 25 E. Louisville, 30 S. S. W. Augusta, and contains C. H., Jail, houses of worship for Presbyterians and Methodists, 25 dwellings, 6 stores, and seven offices and shops.

This town has increased in size since the R. R. from Millen to Augusta has been constructed, as it runs near its eastern border. Barton, Birdsville, Bark Camp, Cushing, and Brushy creek are public places.

Alexander is a post village, 12 miles S. E. C. H., with a meeting-house, school, store, mechanics, &c.

Bark Camp M. H. in W. part is a public place.

Birdsville is a small village in the south part. Some 13 or 14 post-offices in this county. David Emanuel resided in this county, and Lyman Hall's mortal remains sleep in the N. E. corner, near Savannah river.

Edmund Burke was a member of Parliament, and a warm friend of the Colonies in the Revolutionary struggle. This Co. named after him 1777.

St. Clair is a small place in the north-western part, near Bushy creek M. H., and some years ago had a P. O. Grove Mount and Waterloo are places of resort.

Rev. Edmund Botsford preached in this Co. in 1771, and organized the church at Botsford's M. H., east of C. H.

Rev. James Matthews preached to this church about 1786.

Rev. Edmund Byne, as early as 1785, proclaimed the gospel here.

11. BUTTS COUNTY was taken from Henry and Monroe in 1825. Newton is on the north, separated by S. Ocmulgee. The Ocmulgee separates it from Jasper on the east, Monroe on the south, and Henry on the west. The Indian Springs—the most fashionable resort in this state—are in the south part of this county. The soil is not very fertile, though there is quite a dense population settled on it.

Jackson, p. t. and cap., Butts county, named in honor of General Andrew Jackson, 7th President of the United States, is situated 55 miles N. W. Milledgeville; 8 W. Cargill's Ferry, on the Ocmulgee; 4 N. Indian Springs; 20 W. Monticello; 25 E. Zebulon; 17 S. E. McDonough, and contained, in February, 1828, seventeen houses, nine stores, two doctors, and nine mechanic shops, three law offices, houses of worship for the Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians, C. H., jail, and academy. This latter building, 45 by 25 feet, and two stories high, was erected and finished, except chimneys and plastering, for \$475! Carpenter's work will fall in price when we have mechanics enough to hold more competition. The C. H. of brick, nearly completed in February,

1828, was consumed by fire, to the loss of the contractor, Col. Hitchcock, of four or five thousand dollars. A negro was at work at night, and dropped a candle, which fell through the loose floor, among the rubbish below, and the roof was in a few minutes in a blaze.—It has grown very much.

Indian Springs are in this county, a very fashionable watering place. Seven Islands cotton factory is on the Ocmulgee river.

This county perpetuates the name of *Capt. Sam. Butts*, of Hancock, a soldier in Floyd's army, killed at the battle of Chalibbee, in Alabama, 27th January, 1814; born in Virginia, 1774.

Jesse Mercer died in this county, September, 1841, at the house of the Rev. James Carter, 4 miles N. Indian Springs: his remains interred at Penfield. Mr. Carter died in 1858, aged about 60; moderator of Flint River Association; of moderate talents, but of deep piety.

12. CALHOUN COUNTY was erected out of north part of Early, in 1854. Ichaway-nochaway, a large creek, runs south centrally through the county.

Morgan is the capital, with public buildings, 50 to 60 houses, Methodist and Baptist meeting-houses, and academy where the languages are taught; 30 miles W. Albany.

Whitney is 4 miles west of Court-house, with a dozen houses, tannery, academy, &c. This place was settled chiefly by Presbyterians from S. C.

Pachitta is a Presbyterian meeting-house, 6 miles S., but no village. Concord, Hopwell, and Pleasant Hill are also public places.

John C. Calhoun was one of South Carolina's most distinguished sons, a graduate of Yale College, Secretary of War, Vice-President with Jackson, again in the Cabinet, Senator many years in Congress; he was the idol of his native State.

13. CAMDEN COUNTY forms the S. S. Easterly corner of the State. The St. Mary's is the southern boundary; the St. Illa the western most of the way, and then runs

diagonally through it; Little St. Illa the eastern. Charlton county has diminished the dimensions of Camden. Gen. John Floyd resided and died in this county after 1829.

Jefferson is on the St. Illa, in S. W. part of the county, is the capital; 25 miles N. N. W. St. Mary's, 28 S. W. Brunswick, and 50 S. W. Darien. Sloops sail up to the town. 75 to 85 houses.

St. Mary's is a port of entry, 6 m. from the ocean, and said to be one of the most pleasant and healthy towns in the State. Population over 1000; Methodist and Presbyterian houses of worship.

Langsbury is a post village in the northern part. Cumberland, Dover, and Horse Islands are in this county. The west part has been added to Charlton.

This county was named after an English nobleman who advocated the cause of the colonies in the Revolutionary war.

14. CAMPBELL COUNTY has Paulding and Cobb on the north, Fulton and Fayette on the east, Coweta south, and Carroll west; formed in 1828.

Campbellton is the capital, on the E. side of the Chattahoochee. It is not a large, but healthy place.

This county has a dozen post-offices and other public places, as Elton, Campbell Factory, New Manchester Factory, N. and Sweetwater Factory, on the Cobb county line.

Mount Vernon, Holly Springs, and Antioch, are public places.

Col. Duncan G. Campbell, a native of North Carolina, represented Wilkes in our Legislature, and urged, as early as 1825, a charter for a Female College. He did not succeed, but it was granted in 1836, the first, it is believed, ever chartered. He was Commissioner in the treaty at Indian Springs, 1824; died in 1828, a firm believer in the Christian religion, and a Presbyterian by profession.

15. CARROLL COUNTY lies in the N. W. part of the State; it is bounded by Paulding and Haralson on the

N., by Campbell and Coweta on the E., by Troup on the S., and Alabama on the W. This county was acquired by the treaty of the Indian Springs, in 1825. Large quantities of gold have been dug from this county. The Court-house has been removed from the 5th to the 10th district, since a portion of this county was taken off the east side to form Heard.

Carrollton, post town and capital of Carroll county, named after that distinguished patriot, Charles Carroll, of Maryland, contains over 75 houses, stores, court-house, and jail, and is situated in the 10th district of the county; is 22 miles W. N. W. Hammond's Ferry, or Pumpkin-town, on the Chattahoochee, $44\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. Fayette. This town has been much enlarged since the last edition was issued; it has good schools, and the county has become very populous.

Villa Rica was in existence about as early as Carrollton, as it was in the midst of the gold diggings; it is in the N. E. part, some 16 miles from the court-house.

Fifteen or more post-offices are in the county, proof that there is a dense population and a reading people. Head waters of Little Tallapoosa are in this county. Trickum and Bonner's mines have no post-office.

Bowdon is a post-office in W. part of the county, and has a collegiate institute, a good institution of learning, in a flourishing condition—177 pupils on the last catalogue. A collegiate institute was begun in Carrollton by Mr. Leake, in 1858, under favorable auspices.

Charles Carroll, of Maryland, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, has a world-wide fame; born in 1737, died 1832, aged about 95. Some years prior to his death, in a publication, he reaffirmed the facts stated in regard to the Declaration of Independence.

16. CASS COUNTY has Gordon N., Cherokee E., Cobb, Paulding, and Polk S., Floyd W. The Etow'ah runs through the southern part; Allatoona Mt. in S. E. corner. Limestone abounds; the lands are fertile. Ten or twelve post-offices. Oothkaloga Valley is in the western part, and furnishes rich bottoms. The north

part was cut off to form Gordon, yet now it is one of the most populous in the State; over 13,000.

Iron and marble abound; Cooper's iron-works, a few miles from Cartersville, do much business; hollow ware is made in abundance, and some railroad iron. Colonel Cooper has constructed a road from the Western and Atlantic road, some five or six miles, to his works; his coal is brought from Dade, where he owns a mine.

Cassville is the capital, containing, beside the public buildings, near 100 houses, beside stores, offices, shops, etc. The Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians have good houses of worship.

Cherokee Baptist College is located here. It has graduated a few small classes; opened in 1854.

Methodist Female College is at this place; of several years' standing. Both institutions have fine brick edifices.

Oakland Institute in E. part.

Etow'ah Iron-works, Etow'ah Cliffs, and Etow'ah Valley, all in this county, not far from Cartersville, in S. E. part. Rowland's Mineral Springs are in E. quarter.

At Rowland's Springs, some 8 miles N. E. Cartersville, hollow ware is also made. These Springs were much frequented by the Indians in the sickly season. There has been a first-rate school at the Springs.

Cartersville is a village of some 50 houses, stores, shops, and offices on the Railroad, 7 miles S. E. Cass Station. Good carriages, wagons, and harness are manufactured here by an industrious people. Cartersville is asking for the Court-house and public buildings.

Cass Station is the depot on the Railroad, some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of the Court-house. This has a dozen houses and a Baptist meeting-house.

Kingston is 6 miles N. W. where the Railroad for Rome diverges. This is a pretty, healthy village, of some 60 houses and a good Academy.

Adairsville, Allatoona, and Dawsonville are small places on the Railroad. About a dozen post-offices are in this county.

Stilesboro' is a pretty village in the S. W. part, S. of Etow'ah river, 8 miles from Cartersville. The *Stilesboro'* Institute, lately established, is in a flourishing condition.

Euharley is a few miles from *Stilesboro'*.

Lewis Cass, a native of New England, is now Secretary of State under President Buchanan; born in Exeter, N. H., 1782; Governor of North-Western Territory and of Michigan; first President of Michigan Historical Society; Minister to France; Secretary of War under General Jackson; Senator from Michigan; a stout, athletic man; never tasted a drop of spirits; near 80, yet full of life and vigor.

17. CATOOSA COUNTY was formed by the Legislature in 1856 out of Walker and Whitefield. Tennessee is N., Whitefield E. and S., Walker S. and W. Both Chikamauga creeks run N. through this county into Tennessee river above Chattanooga.

Ringold is the capital, named after an officer killed in one of the earliest battles of the Mexican war, before our army crossed the boundary. It has been in existence a dozen years, but is yet a small place: since it has become the point for public business it begins to improve.

Catoosa Springs, in this county, are a few miles N. E. the Court-house, and one of the most fashionable resorts in the State: the buildings are splendid, beside domicils for boarders. Thousands visit this spot every season.

Wood's Station Post-Office is just W. of Taylor's Ridge, in the S. E. corner of the county, some 10 miles N. of Gordon's Spring.

This county perpetuates the name of Mineral Springs, much celebrated for their healing virtues. The Indians made this a place of public resort for many years; the name is quite appropriate.

18. CHARLTON COUNTY was created out of Camden in 1856, and part from Ware has since been appended. It has an odd shape, not unlike a huge axe with a large handle N. and S.; its wide blade turned W. has severed Ware county nearly in twain. It is 70 miles N. and S.,

but most of the way only some 12 to 15 wide, except where it has cut into Ware. The St. Illa and St. Mary's rivers form most of the long eastern boundary, separating from Florida and Camden. Wayne, Pierce, and Ware are on the N. and W. The south part of Ware has been added to Charlton. Burnt Fort, Colerain, a village on St. Mary's river, Camp Pinckney, and Mizell 12 miles W. Colerain, are public places.

Trader's Hill is the capital, near the St. Mary's river, in the same latitude with St. Mary's city. Camp Pinckney, Colerain, and Centre Village are all in this vicinity, some 55 miles W. St. Mary's, and 22 S. W. Jeffersonton. Much of Okefenoka swamp is in this county.

Centre Village is a post village of some importance, and has been a market for cotton from Thomas and Lowndes counties. The Railroad, however, will divert the trade to Savannah and Brunswick. It was also the centre of the fur trade, hides, peltry, &c., in Camden county before this county was organized.

This county was named after *T. U. P. Charlton*, of Savannah, Judge of the Superior Courts. His son has also been judge—a scholar, and fascinating writer and poet. The father was born in Maryland, and educated at the College in Annapolis. The son was a native of Savannah, and was celebrated as a writer and man of taste.

19. CHATHAM is the first settled portion of the State, forming its S. E. corner, separated from South Carolina by Savannah river, from Bryan by the Ogeechee on the west; Effingham is on the north. From February, 1733, for many years, this was the chief point of attraction. Many distinguished men have been reared in this county. The Revolutionary struggle developed mental strength and energy of character, that nothing but those trying times could develop—they showed the genius and greatness and endurance which belonged to our race, especially to the patriot and hero.

Bonaventure, the birth-place of Gov. Tatnall, Cherokee Hill, Fort Pulaski on Cockspur Island, are public places.

Many interesting spots are in this county. Cockspur Island, Tybee, Wilmington, and several other islands are near.

Savannah City and port of entry in Chatham county, is the largest town in the State. It is on a sandy bluff, 40 feet above the surface of the Savannah river, on the S. bank of which it is situated, and was laid out in 1733, by General Oglethorpe. It contains 16 houses of public worship, viz: two for Presbyterians, 2 each for Episcopalians, 1 Methodists, 2 Baptists, Lutherans, Roman Catholics, Jews, and 4 for Africans, one of which has more than 2,000 church-members attached to the congregation. The other public buildings are an Exchange, Court-house, Jail, Poor-house, Hospital, Theatre, an Academy, 180 by 60 feet, 4 Banks, Hall of the Historical Society, Reservoir for distributing water 80 feet high, &c. The new Presbyterian house of worship is one of the most elegant in the United States.

The town is regularly laid out, the streets wide and ornamented with the China tree, which affords a refreshing shade in the sultry months.

The chief part of the exports and imports for the State are landed in this place. The amount of exports in nine months, of 1817, was computed at \$9,966,503. From 30th September, 1824, to 30th September, 1825, were exported 137,695 bags of cotton; 7,235 tierces of rice; and 14 hogsheads of tobacco. From 30th September, 1825, to 30th September, 1826, 190,578 bags cotton; 11,455 tierces rice; 170 hogsheads tobacco. The value of these items of export of 1825, at the present low prices, is \$6,800,000. Other articles were exported to a considerable amount. About 9 cents was the average price for cotton when the estimate of \$6,800,000 was made; but put it at 15 cents, the ordinary price, and other articles accordingly, and we have more than \$11,000,000. Since a safe inland passage has been discovered, via Beaufort to Charleston, some part of the exports from Augusta has passed by Savannah to Charleston.

In January, 1820, this town was burned, but it has risen from its ashes in new splendor and beauty. The buildings are now more elegant and of more durable materials than those that were drowned in the fiery ocean. Savannah is in Lat. $32^{\circ} 6'$ Long. $4^{\circ} 14'$.

Savannah abounds in benevolent institutions. Among these the Union Society, for educating boys, should not be forgotten. It has just held its 80th anniversary.

Col. Campbell commanded the British when this place was taken, on the 29th December, 1778. Gen. Howe, the American commander, was compelled to retreat with considerable loss.

This town has increased in size and beauty by the erection of several fine buildings. A new house of worship for sailors has been erected, through the liberality of the late *Josiah Penfield*, deacon of the Baptist church, who willed away, also, many thousand dollars besides that for this building.

The plan of this city was drawn by Oglethorpe, and it is one of the most beautiful in the country. The streets are all wide, and planted with trees, and where they cross are squares enclosed, and also surrounded by trees: the streets parallel with the river are nearly east and west. West Broad street has two rows of trees in the centre, and one on each side: those in the centre furnish a refreshing shade in the heat of summer. This street is 130 feet wide.

The monument in memory of Gen. Green and Count Pulaski, was finished in February, 1830. It stands south of the Exchange, in one of the squares. It is a simple obelisk of white marble. The pedestal is 8 feet 5 inches by 4 feet $8\frac{3}{4}$, rising 13 feet, and surrounded by a cornice of 1 foot. The needle is 5 feet 4 inches at the base, and 4 by 2 feet 3 at the apex, rising 36 feet. The pedestal is formed of 12 pieces, each 1 foot 7 inches in height. The whole weighs 56,000 pounds. Altitude of the whole 50 feet.

This monument has no inscription upon it, and is therefore the subject of much inquiry by strangers. It

was designed to erect two monuments, and the corner stones were both laid when Lafayette visited the city in 1825; but it was ascertained that the funds collected would build only *one*, so the naming has been omitted till the other shall be erected. It however goes by the name of Pulaski monument, and a public house near by has taken the name of "Pulaski House."

Savannah has grown immensely, and has now between 20 and 30,000 inhabitants; had 15,300 in 1850.

It has greatly increased in size and beauty since the Central Railroad has been completed to Macon.

The Georgia Hist. Soc. has erected a beautiful hall. Water has been introduced into the city from the river; the distributing reservoir is 80 feet high.

Many distinguished men have resided in Savannah. Her patriots during the Revolution were many and noble men. Bryan, N. W. and James Jones, Habersham, John and Joseph Clay, John Barnard, Colonel White, Dr. Holcomb, Dr. Kolloch, Judge Berrien, and many others.

This county was named after Wm. Pitt, *the Earl of Chatham*, one of the most bold and most able defenders of the rights of the colonies during our struggle for liberty.

20. CHATTAHOOCHEE COUNTY was formed out of Muscogie and old Randolph in 1854, and named after the river that washes its western boundary. The Upatoic creek divides it from Muscogee. Marion is on the E. and Stewart on the S. It is a small county. Old Fort Mitchell is opposite its N. W. corner.

Cusseta is the capital, in a central point, and but a small village. Post-offices are Jamestown, Cottage Mill, Halloca.

This county receives its name from the river that washes its western border; a Creek word signifying pictured or *painted rocks*, as that kind, variegated rocks, abound in the stream.

21. CHATTOOGA COUNTY is south of Walker, Gordon is on the east, Floyd on the south, Alabama on the west;

erected out of Walker and Floyd in 1838. It is named after its principal river, which falls into the Coosa in Alabama. It has 10 post-offices, one factory; Broomtown and Islandtown, public spots, which were old Indian towns.

Summerville is the capital, near the west side of Chattooga river, and is a thriving town; Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian meeting-houses, and academy. *Annurchee* academy is two miles from Dirttown post-office.

Subligna is a post village 12 miles N. Dirttown, and has a good school begun this year.

This county is named after its principal river, which rises in Walker, runs S. W., and in Ala. falls into the Coosa.

Cherokee Indians, a nation which occupied several thousand square miles in the N. W. part of the chartered limits of this State.* Within the last twenty years, the Cherokees have rapidly advanced towards civilization. They now live in comfortable dwellings, cultivate large farms, and raise large herds of cattle, which they sell to the neighboring States. Many mechanical arts have been introduced among them; they have carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., and their women spin and weave, and make butter and cheese. The population, instead of *decreasing*, as is the case generally with tribes surrounded by the whites, *increases* rapidly. There were in 1826, 13,563 natives in the nation; (i. e. covering all the territory claimed by them, not only in Georgia, but also in Alabama, North Carolina, and Tennessee,) 147 white men, and 73 white women, who had intermarried with them, and 1,277 slaves. Total, 15,060 souls; increase in the six preceding years, 3,563.

* In 1802, Georgia ceded to the United States all that territory which now forms Mississippi and Alabama; and, as a part of the consideration for such cession, the United States promised to extinguish "for the use of Georgia, as early as can be peaceably obtained, on reasonable terms," the Indian title to all the other lands within the State of Georgia.

By a convention of delegates in 1826 or 7, a written constitution was formed by which the power of government is vested in three departments, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. The Legislative is a Committee and Council, answering to our Senate and House of Representatives. The territory is divided into eight districts, in each of which are to be elected on the first Monday in August of every other year, *two* members for the Committee or Senate, and three for the Council. These are to meet annually at their *metropolis*, New Echota, on the second Monday in October. The members of the Committee are to receive for their services per day, two dollars and fifty cents, and those of the Council two dollars.

The supreme executive power is in a principal chief, who is chosen by the General Council, that is, both Houses united.

The supreme judicial power is vested in three judges, who hold their sessions annually at New Echota, commencing on the second Monday in October. There are also in the nation circuit judges and magistrates.

The mission at Spring Place was established in 1801, and since that time several establishments have been made among them, and a number of the Indians converted to the Christian faith. The missionaries have translated the New Testament into the Cherokee language. A Mr. Guess, a native, has invented an alphabet consisting of 86 characters, and by which many of the older Indians have learned to read and write. A weekly paper called the "Cherokee Phoenix," was issued at New Echota, part in English and part in Cherokee. The editor received his education at the missionary establishment in Connecticut. Their superstitious notions are leaving them. Bigamy is quite common among the older men. Property is not vested in the male; and the woman on marrying, does not forfeit her title to her stock, &c., but property is held distinct by husband and wife.

In his last message to Congress, President Adams

seems to discover the impropriety of allowing an independent nation to rise up in any of the States; and no doubt measures will be adopted to remove the Cherokees *peaceably* to lands beyond the Mississippi, where we hope they may be the means of extending the light of the gospel to surrounding tribes. Left Georgia twenty years ago.

Some words in their language are very long, as is the case with most languages in their rude state. One or two words are here inserted to keep in remembrance the *sounds* which were used by the Cherokees, when, perhaps, they shall have faded from the earth:

Culchota, a house.

Soquillah, a horse.

Yonah, a bear.

Chestatee, pine torch.

O-se-sa-nawlah, good morning.

22. CHEROKEE COUNTY. In 1831 the country was surveyed into sections, and in 1832 divided into 10 counties: Cherokee, Cobb, Forsyth, Floyd, Gilmer, Cass, Lumpkin, Paulding, Murray, and Union. Murray was afterwards divided, and the western part named Walker. A small strip of Paulding was added to Campbell in 1832. Several new counties are organized in this region.

This county has several gold mines and some copper mines, and also marble quarries, sources of immense wealth. The Etow'ah runs through the county. Over a dozen post-offices, several merchant mills, lands rich and crops abundant. Sharp Top is a singular mountain in the north part.

Canton is the capital on south side of Etow'ah river, and has risen up to be a considerable town. The last of the Cherokees removed to their new home on the north side of Arkansas river in 1841.

Gold and copper mines are in this county. Laffing Gal is the name of a public place in western part.

23. CLARKE COUNTY is watered by the Oconee and Appalachian rivers, laid out from Jackson in 1801. Four or five factories, paper mill, and 40 saw and grist mills.

Watkinsville is the capital. 64 miles N. N. W. Milledgeville, 7 S. Athens, 20 N. N. E. Madison, 27 N. N. W. Greensboro'. For twenty years this place seemed to stand still in regard to improvements. An important suit was determined, by which the title to the lots was decided to be good ; then it moved forward rapidly.

Athens, the seat of Franklin College, is one of the most important towns in the State. For nearly forty years it was the only town having within its borders a college,—by which literary men are attracted to a spot, and where they begin to draw others into the paths of science. No place surpasses it in refinement, morals, splendid residences, good society, and learned men. As Greece was enlightened by a city after which this town was named, so Georgia for years regarded this place. She gave laws to fashion and literature ; and frequently from her college chapel politics sent forth its decrees,—who should be Governor, Members of Congress, and sustain the highest offices. Since, other colleges have been established, yet she is still attractive, is thronged with the *élite* of the State, and “sits a queen ;” but she is not now the only oracle to be consulted in pronounciation, polite literature, and the etiquette of fashionable life.

Estimated population 4,000.

Farmington is a new village comparatively, having received a name about 1837. 6 miles S. Court-house, and 5 N. Salem. It has good schools and some 20 families.

Salem is a village of some 30 houses and Methodist meeting-house, in the S. W. corner of the county, 10 miles S. S. W. Court-house, 6 W. Scull's Shoals or Poullain's Factory on the Oonee, and 3 East Floyd's Mills on the Apalachie. Mr. Archibald Scott and lady taught here between 1835 and 1840.

Lucy Cobb is the name of a high school lately established in N. W. part of Athens, chiefly through the efforts of T. R. R. Cobb. It is represented as being one of the first schools in the country, and having a most commodious and most tasteful edifice.

General Elijah Clark, a brave soldier in Revolutionary

times, and father of John Clarke, governor in 1819, is the person after whom this county was named. He fought in South Carolina, at Kettle creek, in Wilkes, and at the siege of Augusta, and routed the Creeks on Jack's creek in Morgan, in 1787.

24. CLAY COUNTY was erected in 1854 out of old Early and Randolph. Quitman is N., Randolph and Calhoun E., Early S., and Chattahoochee river W. Colomochee creek forms most of the southern boundary, and Pataulau, or Potatoe, runs through the N. W. part.

Fort Gaines, near the Chattahoochee on the western side is the capital, and terminus of the R. R. from Macon. This will give an impetus to building, although it has been a considerable town for twenty years.

Other post towns are Pomaria and Fall Creek in S. E. part.

Lowell is on Potatoe or Pataulau creek in the N. W. Falls here give great water-power. In 1837 Fort Gaines contained about 500 inhabitants; 10 merchants, 2 taverns, 3 doctors, 4 confectioneries, 1 or 2 houses of worship. 25 miles S. W. Cuthbert; 20 Blakely; 59 Newton. Many of the people are industrious mechanics. Half a million dollars' worth of goods and groceries are annually sold here, brought up the river and dispersed into Clay, Early, Calhoun, and Dougherty counties. This place will be much enlarged as soon as the cars reach it—now growing rapidly in anticipation.

Clay County receives its name from *Henry Clay* of Kentucky; a native of Virginia; many years Speaker of House of Representatives; Secretary of State under J. Q. Adams; Foreign Minister; Senator from Kentucky a long period; died in the discharge of his public duties at Washington city; one of our most eminent and useful statesmen.

25. CLAYTON COUNTY was formed in 1858 out of Fayette and Henry. Fulton and De Kalb on the N., Henry E., Spaulding S., and Fayette W. Rough and Ready is a small post village near the northern line on the R. R.

Jonesborough is the capital, with some 50 houses and stores, Meeting-houses for Baptists and Methodists, and Academy, Steam Mill, &c., standing on the Macon and Western R. R., 23 miles S. Atlanta, 20 N. W. Griffin.

A. S. Clayton, after whom this county was named, spent most of his life at Athens; was in the first class graduated at Franklin College in 1804; Judge of Northern Circuit; Member of Congress 1833. Died June, 1839, aged 55.

Judge C. Clayton was an author of celebrity: his "Mysterious Picture" is an ingenious work. His wit was keen and satirical. He exerted great influence by his writings. He professed religion late in life.

In this county *Rev. Joshua S. Callaway* resided and preached many years to the Jonesboro' church. His influence was commanding in all this region. Died 1855 or '56, about 60 years of age, greatly beloved.

26. CLINCH COUNTY was laid out from Ware in 1852. Coffee is on the N., Ware E., Florida and Echols S., and Echols, Lowndes, and Berrien W. Suwanoochee creeks, head of Suwanee river, are in this county.

Magnolia is the capital. Beside this town, Homersville 12 miles N. E., Carter's Bridge west side on Alapalah river—Cow creek on the Echols line, are post-offices.

Gen. Clinch, a native of North Carolina, was the hero of the Battle of Withlocoochee in Florida, in the Florida War; Member of Congress from Georgia, 1843-5. "Honor, gallantry, and a faithful discharge of every trust, were his shining virtues." Died in December, 1849. In 1847 he received 41,937 votes for Governor—Towns, 43,220.

27. COBB COUNTY has Cass and Cherokee on N., Milton and Fulton on the E., parted by Chattahoochee river, Fulton and Campbell S., and Paulding W. Some 11 or 12 post-offices; laid out in 1832; population in 1850 near 14,000.

This county has a large number of mills; Desmead's, Merrit's, Marshall's, &c., Paper factory, variety works

for sash and furniture, Cotton factories, 2 or 3 Tanneries, and other industrial concerns. They must be an industrious people in Cobb. The Military Institute is in this county, now owned by the State, just S. of the Court-house.

Marietta, the capital, 26 miles S. Cassville on the R. R. is now a large and flourishing town, with some splendid private residences. Two Female High Schools, one lately established by Rev. Mr. Robert. Marietta is 1152 feet above the ocean—the highest point on the R. R. except one six miles west, which is four feet higher. Ex-Governor McDonald resides here, late Judge of Supreme Court.

Roswell, a post village, is in S. part of Milton, some fourteen miles from Marietta and Wahoo, near the Chatahoochee. Here are the Roswell Cotton factories; 1000 inhabitants; excellent casimere is manufactured here; Roswell is in Milton, not in Cobb.

Andersonville is a small place in N. W. part of Cobb.

Powder Springs is a post village, much frequented in the summer months, S. W. part, twelve miles from Court-house.

Golgotha and Sweetwater are public places, the latter near the S. E. corner. Kenesaw mountain is three miles N. Court-house, and strikes the traveller with delight. Lost mountain is on W. side of the county.

Thos. W. Cobb, a native of Columbia, 1789, was Member of Congress 1817-21 and 1823-4; Judge of Ocmulgee Circuit; Senator in Congress; died 1830. He was a man of distinguished talents. About 1822 he removed from Lexington and settled in Greenesboro'. He entertained great respect for religious people, but never made a profession. He was a great admirer of Rev. Jesse Mercer.

28. COFFEE COUNTY was erected out of Irwin, Telfair, and Appling in 1854. The Ocmulgee is on the N., Appling and Ware on the E., Clinch on the S., and Berrien and Irwin on the W. Head waters of the St. Illa river are in this county.

Douglas is the capital, located on the railroad proposed to be run from Initial Point to Albany; that is, an extension of the road from Savannah. Bird's Mill, Red Bluff, Torronia in the N. W. corner, and Ocmulgeeville on the river, are post-offices, but the villages are small.

Gen. John Coffee, a citizen of Telfair, was a native of Virginia in 1780, whence his father, when he was a child, removed to Hancock, Georgia, where he was many years a member of Powelton church. *Gen. Coffee* was active in the Indian wars and war of 1812, and Member of Congress 1833—5, 1835—6.

29. COLQUITT COUNTY was taken from Irwin and Thomas counties in 1756. Worth is N., Berrien E., Brooks and Thomas S., and Mitchell W. Head streams of the Ochlockonee river are in this county.

Moultrie is the capital, located centrally between the Ochlockonee and Ocopilco creek in the 8th District.

Ochlockonee, northern part, and Greenfield, are named as post villages.

W. T. Colquitt, after whom this county is named, was born in Halifax county, Virginia, 1799. Soon his parents removed to Hancock, Georgia, where the subject of this memoir attended the academy, at Mount Zion, conducted by Dr. Beman; then spent some time in Princeton College, but did not graduate; studied law with Colonel Rockwell in Milledgeville; was elected Judge of Chattahoochee Circuit at the age of 27. Member of Congress 1838; in 1842 Senator, and continued to fill that office many years. Died in Macon, May, 1855. He was a warm Methodist, and frequently preached, and often opened his Courts with prayer. He possessed great versatility of talent; there was sometimes a levity about him that did not so well tally with his holy profession. Some of his children exhibit strong marks of their father's character. They are respectable, and talented, and bid fair to shine in the councils of the state and nation.

30. COLUMBIA COUNTY is on Savannah river, between Richmond and Lincoln, watered by Kiokee, Uchee and Upton's creeks. *Rev. Daniel Marshall* preached in this

county in 1770, then St. Paul's Parish; was arrested, taken to Augusta, and chiefly, before Parson Ellington of *Apostolic succession*, was tried, and ordered no more to preach in Georgia. He had the courage, however, to move into the State with his family, and went every where preaching the word. *Abraham Baldwin* resided in this county.

Peter Crawford, father of Governor Crawford, a most useful member of our Legislature, resided many years in this county, where Governor Crawford was born.

Dr. Waddell taught an academy in this county in 1794, and was assisted by Wm. H. Crawford. T. W. Cobb, J. C. Calhoun, and E. Simpkins were pupils. Some 14 post-offices.

Appling is the capital, named after Colonel Daniel Appling, a native of this county. Governor Towns was also born in Columbia. The place has never reached eminence, nor attained to a large size. The Methodists and Baptists have houses of worship. The Academy, a good brick building, is a quarter of a mile West of the town. It has a Library and Apparatus, and some funds. This town is 82 miles E. N. E., M. 23 N. W. from Augusta, 30 S. E. from Washington, 16 S. E. from *Wrightsboro'*.

Wrightsboro' is an old village, built before the Revolution, in the N. W. corner of this county, 56 miles N. E. M., 22 from Crawfordsville, 15 from Appling, containing a house of worship and an Academy.

Raysville is a small place on both sides Little river, in this and Lincoln counties.

Winfield is between this latter place and the Court-house.

Cobham was made the seat of justice for this county, when it was first laid out from Richmond in 1790, but it was south of the centre. A few houses still linger here.

This county was named after *Christopher Columbus*, who discovered America in 1492.

At a meeting of the Georgia Association in this county, May, 1785, a Protest and Remonstrance were passed against an Act of the Legislature at its recent ses-

sion, "giving two pence per pound to the minister chosen by any thirty families, in order to his support, to be paid out of the State Treasury." *Silas Mercer*, father of *Jesse* and *Peter Smith*, were appointed a committee to bear said Protest to the Legislature and pray for its Repeal: the petition was heard, and the Act repealed. The Baptists then were ten to one of all other denominations, and their ministers would have filled all the places: but religious liberty is one of their cardinal principles, which can never be enjoyed in all its length and breadth, if church and state are leagued together as the Act anticipates. (See MS. Vol. of Legislature, Book B.)

31. COWETA COUNTY has Campbell and part of Carroll on the N., Fayette E., Merriwether and part of Troup S., and Heard W. McIntosh Reserve was in N. W. corner of this county, and here he resided for some time: the Coweta Indian towns were near this, and were once visited by general Oglethorpe. Population in 1860 about 11,000.

Two Academies, beside those in Newnan, are in the county; besides a dozen post-office villages or places, Mineral Springs, Pleasant Hill, Orr, and other frequented spots.

Rose Bower, a village 8 miles N. from the Court-house has a good school.

Newnan, after general Newnan, a brave soldier, Member of Congress, is the capital. It is now a large town, 125 miles N. W. M., 30 N. E. from Lagrange, 42 S. W. from Atlanta, 26 from Carrollton, and same distance from Campbellton. Methodists and Baptists have good houses of worship.

This county was named in 1826 after general Wm. McIntosh, the head chief of the Cowetas, a tribe of Creek Indians. He had been a firm friend of Georgia, and aided in the war of 1812, when the British had excited many of the Creeks against us: he was basely assassinated in his own house by Indians.

32. CRAWFORD COUNTY lies S. of Monroe. Bibb and Houston are E. and S. E., Macon S., and Taylor and Up-

son W. Flint river forms part of western boundary. *Echoconnee* creek separates it from Bibb. This is a Muscogee word, and signifies *Deer-trap*. Much of the soil is sandy. Five or six post-offices.

The Muscogee railroad runs through the southern corner.

Knoxville, after general Knox of Revolutionary memory, is the capital, 7 miles E. Fort Lawrence on the Flint, on Lot No. 14 of the second district, old Houston, 52 miles S. W. M., 28 S. from Thomaston, 28 N. W. from Perry. The Academy is a neat two-story building.

Francesville, W. from Sandy Point, 6 miles N. E. of the Court-house, Hammock's Grove N. W., and Everett on railroad are public places.

W. H. Crawford, after whom this county was named, was born in Virginia, 1772, came to Columbia county, Georgia, 1783; learned the languages of Dr. Waddel; removed to Oglethorpe, 1799, which county he represented in the Legislature four years; elected to the U. S. Senate 1807; Minister to France 1813; Secretary of Treasury under Madison and Monroe till 1825: then had a respectable vote for President U. S., but J. Q. Adams was elected. Governor Troup appointed him Judge of the Northern Circuit in 1827, after the death of Judge Dooly, which he held till his death in September, 1834. One of Georgia's most distinguished Statesmen.

33. DADE COUNTY was cut from Walker in 1837; in shape it is nearly an isosceles triangle, standing on its apex south. Tennessee is N., Walker E., and Alabama W.

The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad runs in this county, some three miles, near the N. E. corner. Chief mountain is Raccoon, running N. and S., jutting into Tennessee, and Look-Out Mt., which holds up its high head within three miles of Chattanooga. Cooper and Gordon's coal mines are in this county.

Saltpetre Cave is near Trenton.

The famous *Nickojack Cave* was supposed to be in this county till 1818, when the line was run between the

States. The mouth, which can be seen from the cars just where the Nickojack creek enters Tennessee river, is nearly half a mile south ; but the cave itself belongs to Georgia, for it was traced south some two miles from its entrance. Judge Stocks and others were six hours in exploring its wonders in 1818. The creek is 60 feet wide, which they navigated in a boat over two miles. It is nearly equal to the Mammoth cave of Kentucky. This region is the place for huntsmen and those fond of the chase ; deer, turkeys, bears, and even panthers are plenteous. County named in 1837.

Trenton is the capital, a small place, and difficult of access, because of the mountains ; 22 miles Lafayette, 37 N. Summersville, and 230 N. W. M.

Rising Farm and Saludd Farm post-offices are in the south ; Look-Out Station in the north ; Hobbie is also a post-office.

Francis L. Dade was a native of Dumfries, Virginia, a major in the Florida war. With his company he started with 200 men from Tampa Bay, 1835, but not far off they were surrounded by Indians, and only two escaped butchery.

34. DAWSON COUNTY was formed out of Lumpkin, Forsyth, and Gilmer, in 1857. Hall bounds a few miles on the E., a corner of Cherokee, Pickens, and Gilmer bound the W., Fannin touches N. E. corner ; Armachola creek is the boundary between this county and Gilmer, on N. W., the falls of which, 17 miles W. Dalonega, are said to be higher than Toccoa, which are 180 feet.

This county is of small dimensions. Etow'ah river runs through the southern part. Some six or eight post-offices.

Dawsonville is the capital ; a new place. It is 14 miles S. W. Auraria, and 26 from Dalonega.

Wm. Crosby Dawson was born in Greene county, Jan., 1798 ; died 1856, 58 years old ; a graduate of Franklin College. He was a dozen years clerk of Georgia House of Representatives ; both Representative and Senator from Greene county ; a terror to the Seminole Indians,

in 1836; Member of Congress 1837; Judge Ocmulgee Circuit, 1845, and received 33,703 votes for governor, in 1841; his opponent, Gov. McDonald, was elected by 37,847 votes; Senator in Congress, 1849 to 1855. He was a popular and faithful representative of his constituents.

35. DECATUR COUNTY forms the S. W. corner of the State, at the confluence of the Chattahoochee and Flint. The Flint cuts it in twain diagonally from N. E. to S. W. Some eight or ten post-offices. Spring creek passes through the western portion into Flint, some eight miles above the confluence with the Chattahoochee. The Slue, some 30 miles long, and 1 to 2 broad, enters this county from Mitchel, with a lakish appearance, and comes down within 9 miles of Bainbridge. Some lands are very fertile, and some barren and unproductive.

Bainbridge, the capital, with some 1500 inhabitants, was also named after a distinguished commodore in our navy. It is on the site of old Fort Hughes, in south part of 15th district of old Early. Steamers come up to the wharf. 190 miles S. W. M., 35 W. Thomasville, 40 N. Tallahassee. The railroad from Savannah will soon reach this place, and render it a very important town.

Fowltown is an old Indian town on the Chattahoochee, S. W. from Bainbridge. Fowltown academy is 13 miles S. Court-house.

Nunnerline is ten miles S. Court-house.

Argyle is near the confluence on Chattahoochee.

Olivegrove is eight miles above Fowltown.

This county was named after *Com. Decatur*, a brave naval officer, who performed most efficient service in the Mediterranean in 1804, and during the war of 1812; he was killed in a duel by Com. Barron, in 1820.

36. DEKALB COUNTY has Milton N., Gwinnett E., Newton S. E., Henry and Clayton S., and Fulton W. Chattahoochee river is the northern boundary, but only some 15 miles, for the western portion has been cut off to form Fulton. The Rock mountain, a solitary sugar-loaf peak, is in this county, some 2000 feet above the creek that

winds around its base. Immense quantities of marble are wrought at Rock mountain, and sent to various points.

Decatur is the capital, but since the rapid growth of Atlanta this town has ceased to improve. It is 95 miles N. W. M., 9 from Rock Mt., 28 N. W. Covington.

Rock Mountain is a post-village just by the mountain, containing some 30 to 40 houses. The Georgia Railroad seems to turn 20 miles out of its course to give passengers a clear and near view of this wonderful sight. The cloudy tower on its summit has been blown down. *Rock*, instead of *stone*, mountain is the true name; it is a vast mass of rock—not a high pile or heap of stones.

The *Baron Dekalb*, after whom this county was named, a German by birth, accompanied Lafayette to this country, and was appointed a Major-General in our army. At the battle of Camden he received eleven wounds, and was made prisoner. When condoled with by a British officer, he replied, "I thank you for your generous sympathy; but I die the death I always prayed for—the death of a soldier fighting for the rights of man." Noble sentiment! In October, 1780, Congress directed a monument to be erected to his memory, in Annapolis, Maryland.

37. DOOLY COUNTY has Marion and Houston on the N., Pulaski and Wilcox on the E., Worth and a corner of Macon on the S., Sumter and corners of Lee and Macon W.; Flint river is the western boundary. Lands look beautiful, but are not so lasting as some others, though they have sold high.

Vienna is the capital, 13 miles E. Flint river, in 7th district, 97 miles S. W. M., and probably near the site of the old capital called *Berrien*, 6 miles W. Blackshear's road from Hartford to Fort Early. It is a small place, containing the usual public buildings.

Drayton, on Flint river, became the capital in 1835, and *Berrien* ceased to wear its honors. Drayton still has a name about midway between the Court house and Americus, the Court-house of Sumter.

Traveller's Rest is in the N. W. corner, and was named Bristol, some 20 years ago, which seemed to be stretching its dimensions and business hugely.

Fort Early is in S. W. corner; there is a large pond near Byromville in N. W.

Col. John Dooly, after whom this county was named, was born in North Carolina, in 1740. His residence was Lincoln; was in several battles, beside Kettle creek, in 1779. McCorckle and other tories murdered him in his own house in the night. His son, John M., was a distinguished jurist, and judge of the Northern Circuit.

38. DOUGHERTY COUNTY was laid out from Baker, in 1854; Lee and Terrell N., Mitchell and Baker S., Worth E., and Calhoun W.; Flint river cuts the eastern part, Kioka the west; Kinchafoone enters the Flint on the north line.

Albany is the capital, now a considerable town, and growing rapidly, as it is the present terminus of the railroad from Macon. It has a flourishing academy, houses of worship for Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians. Estimated population 2500—it may reach this in the winter season, if the suburbs be included. Over 30,000 bags of the cotton crop of 1858 were sold, and that of 1859 will be several thousands larger. Colonel Tift built the first house or cabin in 1836. The bridge is over 900 feet long, though it extends much beyond the natural channel of the Flint, so as to cross the bottom when the water is high. A fine brick house is built for the keeper; the 2nd story is called "Concert Hall," where concerts and lectures are given. There are some fine brick blocks of stores, and beautiful residences. In proportion to the number of voters, it is said Dougherty county pays more taxes than any other county. This town has begun to make a railroad to Waresboro', some 80 miles east, to meet the road from Brunswick.

Gillionville is a post village in the N. W., nearly extinct. *Millwood* is S. *Blue Spring* is S. E., Court-house E. of the Flint.

Byron, the old capital of Baker, is 12 miles W.

Court-house, now a corn field. Fort Hill is E. of the Flint, Oak Lawn is N. on Kioka creek.

Charles Dougherty was born near Athens; educated at Franklin College; active member of our Legislature, and Judge of the Northern or Western Circuit, 1831 and also 1841. He was a sterling man, and useful in many departments. He was of a Presbyterian family, and was doubtless a member. In 1835 he received for Governor 28,606 votes, and 32,807 in 1839; his opponents were Wm. Schley and Chas. J. McDonald.

39. EARLY COUNTY was once very large, out of which near a dozen counties have been created. Clay and Calhoun are N., Baker and Mitchell E., Miller and Decatur S., and Alabama W. Laid out in 1818. Seven post-offices.

Blakely is the capital, 180 miles S. W. M., 50 N. Bainbridge, 22 S. Fort Gaines. This town has grown since our last edition; it is N. E. of the centre.

Gatesville in the N. W., and Pine Ridge in southern part, are small places. Spring creek is in N. E. corner.

Peter Early was born in Virginia, 1773; graduate of Princeton; began to practise law in Wilkes, 1776; Member of Congress from Greene, 1802; first Judge Ocmulgee Circuit, 1807; Governor, 1813-15; vetoed the *Alleviating Law*, a law to prevent the collection of debts, and hence became unpopular; elected to State Senate 1816; died August, 1817, universally lamented. "He was a perspicuous and impressive speaker, and in the arrangement of his argument was superior to any speaker I ever heard." *Wm. H. Crawford*.—He had no superiors.

40. ECHOLS COUNTY was formed in 1858 out of Clinch and Lowndes; they are on the N. E. and W., Florida S., Alapaha river runs through western part. Troublesome post-office is on E. of Alapaha, though the maps put it on the W. side. Cow creek post-office in the N. part E. of the river. Fort Gilmer is S. E. Levere is 6 miles N.

Statenville, on the site of Troublesome post-office, on the E. side of Alapaha, is selected for the seat of justice.

It is of course a small place, as the county was laid out 1858.

Robert M. Echols, of Walton county, after whom this county was named, was a native of Georgia; President of our Senate, and an active man. He was Colonel of the Georgia Regiment in the Mexican war; died in that country, and was buried on his farm near Broken Arrow, in S. W. part of the county.

41. EFFINGHAM COUNTY was settled by Germans in 1735, soon after Oglethorpe had laid out Savannah. Scriven, Chatham, and Bullock are contiguous counties.

Springfield is the capital, 140 miles S. E. M., 27 N. N. W. Savannah, and though laid out, and the place of public business some 60 years, it is still a small but healthy town. The Academy is richly endowed, with house for teachers; it had \$15,000 twenty years ago. Lutheran and Methodist meeting-houses.

Ebenezer is an old place on the Savannah river, 25 miles from the city, once a large and flourishing town, for 341 persons came from Germany and made the settlement. Mr. Wesley visited them at an ordination of a minister, and says: "the great simplicity as well as solemnity of the whole scene almost made him forget the 1700 years between, and imagine himself in one of those assemblies where form and state were not, but Paul the tent-maker, or Peter the fisherman, presided, yet with the demonstration of the Spirit."—(Law's Oration.) Whitefield also made them a visit in 1738. Most of the post-offices are on the railroad, on the western side of the county. Sister's Ferry in N. E., on Savannah river, is a post-office.

Rev. Mr. Storbel has written a history of this people. *Abercorn* and *Tuckaseeking* were once considerable towns in this county, but both are now gone to decay. Tuckaseeking was the seat of justice in 1784, and Ebenezer in 1799. At this former place, as early as 1771, *Edmund Botsford* preached with great acceptance and usefulness to a small church.

This county was named in honor of Lord Effingham,

a warm friend in the British Parliament to the Colonies.

42. ELBERT COUNTY is in the fork of Savannah and Broad rivers. Hart is N., Lincoln, Wilkes, and Oglethorpe S., Madison W.

Elberton is the capital, 90 miles N. N. E. M., 26 miles N. E. Lexington, 8 miles S. Webb's Ferry on Broad river, 7 miles W. Ruckersville, and 21 miles E. S. E. Danielsville. This county pays considerable attention to education; two academies at the Court-house, and meeting-houses.

Elberton was a village, years ago, in Effingham.

Ruckersville is a pretty village 7 miles E. Elberton, near Van's creek, containing a dozen dwellings, stores, shops, academy, and Baptist meeting-house.

Edinburg is a small place N. E. on the river.

Petersburg, at the confluence of Savannah and Broad rivers, was once a considerable town, a distributing post-office; but it has dwindled. It was the great *dépôt* for tobacco raised in this region, and thence floated to Augusta. But tobacco has yielded to cotton, and very little has been raised since 1810.

Over a dozen post-offices in the county.

A factory was erected near Ruckersville as early as 1837 or 8.

Rev. *Dozier Thornton* preached the gospel in this county near 60 years, that is, from 1784 to 1843. His voice, like that of *Hope Hull*, was loud as a trumpet. He could count the attestations of his ministry by hundreds. Slander never breathed a whisper against his holy name.

Rev. *Thomas Maxwell* died in this county in 1837, aged 97. He had preached through the grates of his prison in Virginia, and the scars were on his large nose through life. The author saw him in 1819 at Tugelo Association.

Rev *Wm. Davis* preached in this county, but resided in Wilkes.

Col. Samuel Elbert was a brave soldier during the Revolutionary war; distinguished at the fatal battle of

Briar creek. He was Governor 1785-6. He was a native of South Carolina. His father was a Baptist minister. Died in Savannah, 1788. This county was named to honor him.

43. EMANUEL COUNTY has Burke, Jefferson, and Johnson N., Scriven and Bullock E. & S. E., Tattall S., Montgomery S. W., a corner of Laurens and Johnson N. W., touching 9 counties. The Ogeechee separates it from Burke and Scriven—the Ohoopie runs through western part. It is but sparsely populated.

Swainsborough * is the capital, though a small place, 80 miles S. E. M., 98 N. W. Savannah. Col. Swain, for many years in our Legislature, furnished the name. He was a choice specimen of the hardy back woodsman, a man of good strong common sense, but, as of Paul, it would not be said, "much learning hath made thee mad."

Canooche and Ohoopie are post-offices, besides the capital; the first is some 10 miles E. and the last 15 S. W.

David Emanuel, a native of Pa., 1744, represented Burke county a number of years in our Legislature; was President of the Senate, and a while acting Governor in 1801. He was a colonel during the war, and taken prisoner; was near death; but while the others were shot, he escaped and fled to Twiggs' army.

44. FANNIN COUNTY was erected out of Union and Gilmer, in 1856. Both N. C. and Tenn. are on the North, Union E., the South point touches Lumpkin and Dawson, Gilmer and Murray West. Toccoa river, a considerable stream, rises in South part and runs North into Tennessee. Mountains are in the S. E. and N. W. portions. Copper mines in N. part. Some ten or twelve post-offices.

Morganton, in S. E. part, is the capital, and of course a small but healthy town.

Pierceville is in the North, near the copper mines, a post village.

* Bonner calls this *Paris*,—Butts, *Swainsborough*, which name has been attached over 30 years; by Legislature of '53 or '54 it was named *Paris*.

Col. J. W. Fannin, after whom this county was named, was born in Greene, about 1801; was educated at West Point; was killed in Texas 1836-7, while aiding to achieve her independence: he was taken prisoner and shot: not one of the men escaped to tell the tale.

45. FAYETTE COUNTY has Fulton N., Clayton, and a part of Spalding E., Spalding S., and Coweta and Campbell West. The head streams of the Flint are chiefly in this county. This county was acquired by treaty of 1821, and soon organized. Not a spot in this county where liquor is retailed! This fact invests the county with great interest: may it continue so 1,000 years.

Fayetteville is the capital, 107 miles N. W. M., 21 W. McDonough, $44\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. Carrollton, $22\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. Pumpkin-town on Chattahoochee. Since the people have patronized and built up good schools here of a high grade, the town has been growing: no inland town will increase much without the aid of schools, and no people need to wonder or complain that their place *is small*, if they fail to nurture and encourage schools. The last *Tè deum* in the temple of ignorance has been sung to its idol; the light of science is pouring its beams with such brightness upon the eye-balls of its worshippers, that they will be compelled to see even against their inclination. Not a place to retail liquors in the county! Whitewater post-office in S. E, Glengrove in the S. W., and Red Oak in the North, are all that are now in the county, except at the Court-house.

Mr. Looney has a celebrated Academy here, at the Court-house; he has written a good arithmetic, and publishes a weekly paper.

In memory of the *Marquis de La Fayette*, a native of France, who came to this country in 1777, to help us to achieve our Independence, was this county named. He was promoted to high military office, was in several battles, the confidant of Washington, and received the tendered sword of Cornwallis when he surrendered at Yorktown 1781. He went to France, and brought the glorious news that a French fleet and army would soon

be on our coast to aid us. Between 1784 and 1792 he sustained high offices. His sufferings in the prison at Olmutz, in Austria, and the attempt of two Americans to rescue him, are well known; finally he was released by Bonaparte in 1797, when he settled himself at Lagrange, some 30 miles from Paris.

When his intention of visiting the United States was known, Congress offered to send a national ship for him; but he declined the invitation of such an escort, and arrived in New York, 15th August, 1824, and was received with the greatest demonstrations of joy by all the people. He visited most of the States, and every where was treated with entire respect and honor. Congress voted him a township of land in Florida and \$200,000 in gratitude for his services during the war, for he had not received any compensation. Died May, 1834.

46. FLOYD COUNTY was organized 1832; Chattooga and a part of Gordon lie N., Cass E., Polk S., Alabama W. Oostenaulu and Etow'ah unite their waters near the centre of the county, and form the Coosa, which passes into Alabama—a navigable stream, on which steamers ply between Rome and the Rapids in the Tallapoosa. Over a dozen post-offices in this county of fertile land.

Van's Valley is situated in this county, 15 miles S. the Court-house, in which is a most wonderful cave. The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb is at this place, brought into operation 1848–9, and is sustained by Legislative appropriations. There is much romantic scenery in all this region. Part of Chattooga county was taken from Floyd.

The Hearn School, an academy of high grade, some 8 miles S. W. at *Cave Spring*, 17 miles S. W. Court-house, established about twenty years ago. *Lott Hearn*, of Hearnville, Putnam Co., bequeathed \$12,000 for this purpose, and the fund is well managed. It affords a liberal salary to a thorough teacher and assistants.

Rome is the capital, and is now a large town at the confluence of the two rivers named above. *Livingston*, 12 miles, was the first capital—Rome became so in 1834.

Western Bank is located here. There are several fine buildings in and around Rome, and some excellent hotels. It has been the terminus of a branch road from the Western and Atlantic Railroad about a dozen years. The schools are good. Rev. Mr. Hillyer has a select school for young ladies. Estimated population 7,000.

Rome is 40 miles S. Lafayette, 20 miles W. Cassville.

Courtesy is S. of the Court-house, Hermitage N. E.

The historian of Alabama conjectures that De Soto visited this county in 1540, and our Legislature named a place after him in 1853, just opposite Rome, but it has a *name* only.

The Presbyterian Female College here is in high reputation.

General John Floyd, after whom this county was named, was born in S. C., 1769. His father having lost his property during the war, apprenticed his son to carpenter, but by extra work at night he paid persons to instruct him. In 1794 he came to Georgia, a good mechanic, but soon became a planter. In 1813 he was selected to command the Georgia troops against the Creek Indians. He marched into the nation, built Fort Mitchell, just below Columbus, on the west side of the river. Here he left his main army, and with 950 troops and a few friendly Indians under McIntosh, their chief, he marched to the Tallassee and Autopee towns, and burned them, killing 250 Indians, and losing only 11 men! He also routed, January, 1814, the Indians at Camp Defiance, commanded and aided by Col. Woodbine, an English officer; the enemy was charged with the bayonet, leaving many dead on the field. He was elected to Congress, 1826.

47. FORSYTH COUNTY has Dawson on the north, Chestatee and Chattahoochee on the east, Milton on the south, and Milton and Cherokee west. About a dozen post-offices, and also Ashland E. Court-house on the river; Lewistown N. W., and Concord near the north line. Parts of both Gordon and Milton have been taken from this county.

Cumming, after Col. Wm. Cumming, of Augusta, a

soldier in the war of 1812, is the capital, 24 miles from Gainesville, 150 N. W. Milledgeville. It has not grown up as rapidly as those towns situated on great thoroughfares.

John Forsyth, a native of Va., was born in 1781; a graduate of Princeton, 1799. For several years he was Attorney General of the State, and in 1812 elected to Congress. He was also Senator in 1818, and '29 to '37. Secretary of State under President Van Buren; Minister to Spain 1819. Gov. of the State.

48. FRANKLIN COUNTY has Habersham N. W., South C. N. E., Hart county E., Madison S., Banks W. This county had over twenty post-offices, before it gave away its territory to form Banks and Hart; now it has a large number. This county began to be settled in 1784. In 1819, the author met on Eastanalle creek near Savannah river, four ministers, each about 80 years old. They were Cleaveland, Callaway, Maxwell, and Thornton.

Carnesville, after Col. Carnes of Athens, is the capital. It is 108 miles N. M., 30 N. E. Jefferson, 30 N. W. Elberton, 21 N. Danielsville, 37 N. E. Athens, 16 W. Cleaveland ferry on Savannah; 45 E. N. E. Gainesville; 16 S. Currahee mountain. The first settler was *George Rainer*. Daniel Beall built the first house in this place.

From 1816 to 1840 there was much travelling through this town, from the low country, Athens and Danielsville, to visit Currahee mountain, Toccoa and Tallulah Falls. The Springs in the S. E. part of this county are Chalybeate, and as much impregnated with iron as those in Madison: the chief visitants lodged in cabins.

Benjamin Franklin, in whose honor this county was named, was born in 1706, and apprenticed to a tallow-chandler and soap-boiler; yet he became the greatest Philosopher of his age, especially in Electricity. He was Minister to England and France.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise.
Act well your part, there all the honor lies"

was exemplified in his life.

49. FULTON COUNTY was laid out from Dekalb in 1854. A corner of Cobb separates it from Milton N., Dekalb is on the E., Clayton and Fayette S., and Campbell and Cobb W.

Irbyville N. and *Oakgrove* are post-offices. A factory is near the first-named place. Copper mine in S. W. part.

East Point is six miles S. Court-house, where the railroad diverges to Westpoint.

Gartrell is some three miles N. E.

Atlanta, Lat. $33^{\circ} 54'$, now a large city of some 12,000 inhabitants, is the capital. This whole country was a wilderness a few years ago: Decatur was the terminus of the Georgia railroad. Now it is the terminus of the Georgia, Macon, Western, and Westpoint, Western, Atlantic railroads. In 1843 this place was incorporated *Marthaville*—changed in '47 to Atlanta.

Real estate in '59 \$2,760,000. Goods sold in '58 \$3,000,000. Stores about 200. Four machine shops; two sash and blind factories. The Iron Rolling Mill makes 30 tons of rails daily. The City Hall is a splendid building; Medical College; 2 Baptist; 3 Methodist; 1 Episcopal; 2 Presbyterian; 1 Protestant; Methodist houses of worship. Four weekly and daily papers; 2 monthlies. Fulton Bank and 3 Agencies; Female Institute, besides a large number of schools. The railroad depot, where the cars on four roads receive their passengers, is very large. This is the terminus of the State road to Chattanooga. The Georgia from Augusta; the Westpoint and Macon and Western roads. Trout House, Atlanta, Washington Hall, and others, are all large hotels. The city was lighted by gas in 1855.

Robert Fulton, after whom this county was named, was a native of Pennsylvania 1765; was the first man to apply steam to propel boats. He ran a steamer from New York to Albany and back in 1807; while building it, he was the butt of ridicule; but his labors were crowned with success. His efforts render him a public benefactor. Died in 1815. His first effort was on the Seine in France, where he propelled a boat in 1803.

50. GILMER COUNTY has Fannin on N. and E., Dawson S. E. corner, Pickens S., Gordon and Murray W. Carticary creek and Ellijay river meet centrally, near the Court-house: these are the head waters of Coosawatta river. Most of Fannin and part of Pickens were taken from this county. Amacolola Falls on the E. line of this county and W. line of Dawson; said to be the highest in the State. Eight post-offices.

Ellijay, named after the chief water course, an Indian word, accented on the last syllable, is the capital. 48 miles Cassville, 40 Dahlonega, 42 from Blairsville, 30 Spring Place, 22 S. of N. C. line. It is a high, healthy spot, and contains, besides the public buildings, an academy, house of worship, and 50 dwellings.

Geo. R. Gilmer was born in Oglethorpe 1790. He was an officer in the war of 1812; was in our Legislature; Member of Congress 21—3; '27—9; '33—5. Governor '29—31; '37—39. He was the amiable gentleman, the instructive companion. His residence was Lexington. Died Nov., 1859.

51. GLASCOCK COUNTY was laid out from the S. part of Warren in 1858. Warren bounds two sides, and Jefferson and Washington the other. Rocky Comfort creek flows through it. It is a very small county, some 9 miles wide and 18 in length.

Gibson is the capital, and a new place.

Gen. Thos. Glascock, after whom this county was named, was a young soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was in our Legislature, and Speaker of the House—Member of Congress, '35—36; '37—38. His residence was Augusta. Died in 18—.

52. GLYNN COUNTY is bounded by McIntosh, the Ocean, Camden, and Wayne. Numerous islands are in this county, among which is St. Simon's. Named in 1777.

Brunswick is the capital, with a good harbor on Turtle river, a few miles ($13\frac{1}{2}$) from the Bar, 201 m. S. E. M., 80 S. S. W. Savannah, 11 S. Darien. Though an old place, it has never flourished; some causes have crippled

its efforts towards enlargement and prosperity : the rivalry and power of wealth in other places have retarded its growth. Her R. R. which runs out W. some 30 miles will doubtless be the means of future prosperity. It has a Bank, a weekly Paper, houses of worship for Methodists and Baptists. The vicinity is poor pine land and the town is on a salt water Bay ; it must be healthy.

U. S. Navy-yard is opposite Brunswick. It is said to be the deepest, and longest, and most secure harbor on the Southern coast. It will rise up to eminence ; depression can chain it down no longer. The railroad to Albany will give it an impetus that will push it on to greatness.

Frederica is a p. o. on St. Simon's island. This, with the old fort, long since gone to decay, was built by Gen. Oglethorpe in 1736, where he spent much of his time.

Bethel is a post-office in S. W. part, near the rise of Turtle river, some 15 miles from Brunswick.

This county was named to honor an English nobleman who was a warm friend of the Colonies during the Revolution.

53. GORDON COUNTY was taken from Cass and Floyd in 1850. Whitefield and Murray N., Gilmer and Pickens E., Cass and Floyd S., Chattanooga, and corners of Floyd and Walker W. Coosawatta and Connesauee unite centrally in this county to form the Oostenaula.

Calhoun is the county town, situated just south of a high elevation. It is new ; the buildings look neat, and give an aspect of beauty to the place. The Baptists and Methodists have houses of worship.

Adamsville is near the eastern side of the county.

This county perpetuates the name of *Geo. W. Gordon*, of Savannah, a native of Augusta. He was the indefatigable President of the Central Railroad ; and through his efforts it was pushed on to completion so rapidly. Died in 1842.

54. GREENE COUNTY is bounded on the N. by Clark and Oglethorpe, E. by Taliaferro, S. by Hancock, and W. by Putnam and Morgan. Part of this county lies in the fork of the Oconee and Appalachee, and the

northern boundary of this part is a line from the mouth of Rose creek, at Poullain's bridge, to Walker's ford, on the Appalachee.

This county was surveyed in 1784, and settlers began to construct their rude cabins the same year. Maj. Porter and Mr. Willson settled in the northern part. For a number of years the people were compelled, for self-defence, to live in forts. Gen. Thomas Dawson was the first person born in the county. In this county Peter Early began and ended his political career; and his bones now rest in the fork, one mile below Poullain's bridge. Greene county has furnished five Judges, Early, Longsteet, Cobb, Dawson and Cone, for the Ocmulgee Circuit.

Villages, Public Places, &c. Scull Shoals, Newhope, Woodville, Penfield.

Greenesboro', p. t. and cap. Greene county, so called in honor of Gen. N. Greene, is on an elevated spot, between Richland and Beaverdam creeks, 40 miles N. Milledgeville, by the road, 29 in a straight direction; 22 N. E. Etonton; 18 E. S. E. Madison; 25 S. S. W. Lexington; 31 W. S. W. Washington. It contains Court-house, Jail, brick Clerk's Office, Female Academy, a Methodist Chapel, Male Academy, new house of worship for the Presbyterians and Baptists, 68 dwelling-houses, 10 stores, 6 law offices, 4 doctors, and many mechanic shops; 910 inhabitants in 1826;—382 whites, and 528 blacks. This town is 76 miles N. W. Augusta, 19 from Crawfordville, 23 Powelton, 6 E. of the confluence of the Oconee and Appalachee. New meeting-houses lately built for both Methodists and Presbyterians, with tall steeples.

The lots were sold in 1786. The first Court-house was merely a cabin.

Greenesboro' was once burned by the Indians; and in '91 it contained about a dozen cabins, built on the ruins of the old town. Col. Jonas Faushe erected the first framed building here, the same in which Mrs. Park now lives, near the Bank. The fort, to defend the town,

stood, in '94, on the spot long occupied by Mr. Woodruff as a dwelling and storehouse. A Mr. Furlow went out of it one morning to get roasting-ears, was fired upon by the Indians, and wounded in the arm; but he made safe his retreat into the fort, closely pursued.

Penfield, p. v., 7 miles N. Greensboro, is the seat of Mercer University, opened as a manual labor school in 1833. It has about 30 families, academy, stores, offices, and the college buildings.

Jesse Mercer's mortal remains were interred in the cemetery in Sept., 1841. Those of B. M. Sanders lie there also.

Woodville is 4 miles E. Pennfield, on the Branch Railroad to Athens.

Union Point is 9 miles E. Court-house, where the Athens Branch diverges.

Cotton Factory at Scull Shoals was built before 1840. Curtwright Factory is at Long Shoals, in S. W. corner of the county. •

White Plains is a pretty village in S. E. part of the county, with some 15 houses, academy, and meeting-houses for Baptists and Methodists, 13 miles from Court-house.

Distinguished men.—Peter Early, governor of Georgia. His brother, Clementine Early, was a learned and pious man. Dr. Francis Cummins, Presbyterian minister, was about 80 at his death. Major Oliver Porter was elector of President four times. John Bethune, Surveyor-General for several years, now 87, resided some 40 years in this county. Vincent Sanford, aged 82, died in June, 1859, one of the best of men, beloved and respected by all. Colonel W. C. Dawson, Member of Congress, senator, judge, a native of this county, died in 1856. Doctor Lovic Pierce resided here many years, and here his son George F. was born, and here preached his first sermon, 1830. A. B. Longstreet, judge of Ocmulgee circuit, was many years a resident before he became President of the College at Oxford, graduate of Yale College, and one of our most popular writers. T. W.

Cobb, senator in Congress, and judge of this circuit, a native of Columbia, died here in 1830. Thomas Stocks, still living, was born in a fort near his present residence 1st Feb., 1786; now 73 years of age. He was many years President of Georgia Senate; Commissioner to run the line between Georgia and Tennessee, 1818; President Georgia Agricultural Society; honored and beloved by all. Nathaniel Greene was a native of Rhode Island in 1740. He was at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Germantown; was appointed to chief command of our forces in the South. "For seven months he was in the field, without taking off his clothes a single night." Washington excepted, he scarcely had his equal in the army, for prudence, integrity, and far-sighted policy. County named after him.

Our Legislature presented him 24,000 acres of land, to which he removed in 1785, 14 miles above Savannah, called Mulberry Grove. Riding out one hot day in June, 1786, he was smitten with the heat so intensely that he died in a day or two. Savannah has erected a monument to his memory, which is held in the highest respect.

55. GWINNETTE COUNTY has Milton and Forsyth N., Hall, N. E., Jackson, E., Walton and Newton, S., Dekalb, West. Yellow river rises in this county and Chattahoochee forms the N. W. boundary; some head waters of Oconee are here also. About a dozen post-offices in the county. The country is hilly.

Orrsville is in the N. W., near Chattahoochee river.

Lawrenceville is the capital, a town of considerable beauty, for good taste is shown in the public and private buildings. It is 90 miles N. N. W. M., eight from Chattahoochee, 30 N. Covington, 30 S. Gainesville. Education has been much inculcated, schools have flourished. From the academy grounds you have a fine view of Rock mountain 16 miles S.W. The Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians, all have houses of worship in or near the town. The spring on E. side of the town flows into Alcovee river, that on the west into Yellow river. Ten post-offices.

Button Gwinnette, after whom this county was named, was born in England; came to Georgia 1772; appointed a Representative in Congress, 1776; subscribed the Declaration of Independence; Governor 1777; and was killed in a duel in May.

56. HABERSHAM COUNTY has a corner of Towns and Rabun on the N., South Carolina on the E., Franklin and Banks S., Hall and White W. Head waters of Chattahoochee rise in this county, called Sooquee. Toccoa creek is in the eastern part, and Tallulah river is the boundary on the N. E. between this county and Rabun. *Currahee mountain* is in the south part, an object of much interest, much more 40 years ago than now, when a trip to Tennessee or through the Cherokee nation was not very desirable, and the numerous and higher mountains in all those regions were unknown. Gold was first found in this county about 1829.

Clarksville is the seat of justice, 133 miles N. M., 23 S. Clayton, 12 S. Tallulah Falls, 12 Currahee mountain, 11 N. W. Toccoa Falls, 30 Gainesville, 44 N. E. Jefferson, 28 N. W. Carnesville, and 62 N. Athens. This place was begun in 1823, and is as healthy a spot as any in these United States. Judge Clayton held Court here when there was not as much refinement as now. This is now quite a large town.

Dawson, eight miles S. W. Court-house, iron-works, Currahee mountain, and the Falls are all spots much visited. Beside are some 10 post-offices, with small villages or clusters of houses.

Rev. Littleton Meeks, a poor but pious and energetic laborer in the Lord's vineyard, resided many years in the N. W. part of this county. He and Thomas Johnson frequently preached the Gospel among the Cherokees as early as 1816, if not before.

Joseph Habersham, a native of Savannah, a colonel in the Revolutionary war, Member of Congress, was the third Postmaster-General of the U. S. His descendants have sustained high offices, and the family is one of the most respectable in the State. He died 1815.

Few men were more bold and useful during our Revolutionary struggles.

57. HALL COUNTY has Lumpkin and White N., Habersham and Banks N. E. and E., Jackson and Gwinnette S., Forsyth and Dawson W., from which the Chestatee and Chattahoochee separate it. Argo, Gillsville, Hog Mountain, Oakland, Polkville, Rancher, Sugar and War Hill post-offices.

Murraysville is in N. W. Chestnut Hill in S. W., Poplar Spring in N. E., are not on the list of post-offices.

Gainesville is the seat of justice 111 miles N. N. W. M., 22 N. W. Jefferson, 40 N. Athens, 30 Lawrenceville, 30 S. Clarkesville, 45 W. Carnesville. Colonel Reed built the first house in this place in 1821. Most of the denominations have houses of worship. Very respectable schools in this place and vicinity. In going to Clarkesville you pass over most interesting scenery. The head waters of the Oconee rise within 200 or 300 yards of the Chattahoochee, and on this ridge you travel. You have a fine view of Yonah mountain, now in White county. Indeed, mountains are in view all day. Many pass the summer in this county at the springs.

Doctor Lyman Hall, a native of Connecticut, settled in St. John's parish, now Liberty county, 1752. He may be regarded as the prime mover in all this region in exciting the people to resist British oppression. He was elected to Congress 1775, signed the Declaration of Independence, was Governor 1783-4. Died in Burke.

58. HANCOCK COUNTY has Greene and Taliaferro on the N., Warren and a corner of Glascock on the E., Washington on the S., and Baldwin and Putnam on the W. The Ogechee is on the E. side, and Oconee on the W. Shoulder-bone Creek is in N. W. part, on which a treaty with the Creeks was held in 1786, to confirm former treaties and secure the punishment of offenders.

Several mounds are in this county.

Sparta is the place of public business, 23 N. E. M.,

14 S. W. Powelton, 22 W. Warrenton, 28 E. Eatonton, containing academy, houses of worship, beside Court-house and other public buildings, cotton factory. Some 25 years ago, a school on the "Rensselaer plan" was started and flourished for some years, but then, like most things among us, it grew into disuetude.

About 1831, "a model school" attracted considerable attention and young ladies from various quarters; but it had its day and faded away like all flowers.

Shoals of Ogechee is a noted spot both in this county and Warren, where are some houses and shops, 32 miles W. M., 13 Sparta, 12 Warrenton, 53 Augusta, 28 Louisville, 17 Powelton, 24 Sandersville. This place is in S. E. corner of Hancock, and S. W. of Warren. A factory is in Hancock.

Governor Wm. Rabun and his father resided and died in this county, and the bones of most of the family rest some 10 miles N. E. Court-house.

The father of General Coffee was an early settler in this county, and was a member of Powelton church.

So also the father of Richard M. Johnson, Professor at Athens, who is still living, over 72. He has been preaching the gospel near 30 years. Dr. Terrell died in Sparta, having given some \$20,000 to Franklin College.

Linton, the site of Washington Institute, opened in 1858, is a good school; over 90 pupils under Rev. Carlos Stevens; building, brick, two stories, 75 x 52 feet; some 25 families; two miles from Long's bridge on Buffalo, one from Line road; 26 Riddleville, 16 E. Milledgeville, 12 Sparta.

Powelton is a long village containing some 30 houses, two academies, houses of worship for Baptists and Methodists. The academies were opened here about 1814, and flourished many years. *Salem Town*, whose elementary works are in our schools, taught here in 1822-3-7. Otis Smith, a well-known educator, also gave instruction here for some years. Here *Jesse Mercer* was the revered pastor of the Baptist church some thirty years; he removed to Washington, 1827.

Mount Zion is another educational town, 7 mile N. Sparta. Rev. N. S. S. Beman began to teach here in 1811, and continued till after 1820. Most of the time since a good school has been kept up in this place. Here the "Missionary," a weekly, was begun in 1819, and afterward removed to Charleston. The "Hancock Advertiser" was issued after the other was removed.

Here lives now the patriarch of the place, *Joseph Bryan*, probably now 90 years old.

Mayfield is a post village of four houses on the Ogechee, mill, &c., 13 miles E. Court-house.

Culverton, 5 miles E. Court-house, has a post-office, five houses, and a good school.

John Hancock, of Boston, was one of our most distinguished patriots; President of Mass. Provincial Congress, also of the General Congress at Philadelphia; many years Governor of his native State. He was the first to affix his name to the Declaration of Independence. When Gen. Gage, soon after the battle of Lexington, offered pardon to the *rebels* for opposing his Majesty's Government, *John Hancock* and *Samuel Adams* were excepted!

Numerous beautiful minerals are found in Hancock county. *Jaspers* of all colors, white, red, cream, yellow, &c. *Cornelian*, *opal*, *chalcedony*, feld-spar, talc, &c. Dr. Watkins has a fine cabinet of them, some beautifully polished; worth a visit to the place.

59. HARALSON COUNTY has Polk N., Paulding and Carroll E., Carroll S., Alabama W. It was cut out of Carroll and Polk in 1856.

Buchanan is the seat of justice, near head waters of Tallapoosa. Seven or eight post-offices are in this county. It was erected in 1856, and hence everything is new. Newsville, Repose, Burnt Stand, Etna, Talapoosa are post-offices.

Gen. Hugh A. Haralson was a native of Greene, born on the hill half a mile E. of Penfield, where his father resided. He studied the Law; removed to Troup; Member of Congress 1845-50.

60. HARRIS COUNTY has Troup and Merriwether on N., Talbot E., Muscogee, S. The Pine and Oak mountains are in this county. Laid out in 1827. Some rich lands in this county.

Hamilton is the county town, just at the termination of Oak mountain, 25 S. S. E. Lagrange; 23 N. Columbus, and contains houses of worship for Baptists and Methodists; academy with 75 pupils.

Whitesville is a pretty village in N. W. part, on N. side of Pine mountains, 27 Columbus, 23 Lagrange, 10 S. E. Westpoint. It has an academy and house of worship. This place was begun in 1833; some 11 other post-offices. Cochran's cross roads north among the mountains.

After *Charles Harris* of Savannah—a distinguished Jurist, but so modest as to decline public office, though qualified for any station—was this county named. Died in 1827 universally lamented.

61. HART COUNTY was taken from Elbert, Franklin, and Madison, in 1856. These counties and S. C. furnish the boundaries. This county, it is said, was named in respect for *Mrs. Nancy Hart*, who formerly resided in Elbert: but the stories related in fancy sketches ought to be taken with some grains of allowance.

Post-offices named are Air Line, Western Part, Bio S., Bowersville S. W., Amandasville S., Montevideo S. E. corner, and Eaglegrove, central. Public places are Ford's Store W., and Hendley's N. E., Parker's in N. E. corner.

Hartwell is the seat of justice in the fork of Lightwood Log Creek near the centre of the county.

Hart county was so named to perpetuate the memory of *Mrs. Nancy Hart*, of Elbert, who is said to have been a greater terror to the tories than a dozen men. She actually took prisoners and killed many a British soldier and tory. The accounts may have been exaggerated, but there is no question that she was an extraordinary woman, of great courage, Amazonian strength, and high temper. Hon. Thomas Hart Benton, the great

Missouri Senator, a relative of her husband, confirms the accounts of this remarkable woman in some degree.

62. HEARD COUNTY has Carroll on the N., Coweta E., Troup S., Alabama W. The Chattahoochee runs through the eastern part. Laid out in 1830.

Franklin, on the east side of the river, is the seat of justice. Franklin had been given as a name to a village opposite *Westpoint* in Troup, but in 1832, this name was obliterated, and Westpoint covers all the ground on both sides of the river. *Franklinville* was the capital of Lowndes; but, like Nineveh, it is now lost. Franklin is a healthy spot, though not large. Meeting-houses for Methodists and Baptists.

Corinth is a pretty village in S. E. corner of Heard, 11 miles S. E. Franklin, 16 Newman, 12 Lagrange.

State Line is a post village in S. W. part, on the Alabama line. Enon Grove is N. E. *Berrien* is 5 m. N. E. of State line. Union Mills are N. Houston is in S. W. cor.

Stephen Heard was an officer during the Revolution. He was with Clarke in several battles; was President of the Executive Council; Governor in 1781; resided for some time in Wilkes. One of his sons has been an active member of our Legislature.

63. HENRY COUNTY has Dekalb N., Newton N. W., separated by South Ocmulgee, Butts and Spalding S., Clayton W. Beside a dozen post-offices, Pittsburgh is a small place on W. side, Tucker's Cabin N. W., Factory N. Court-house.

McDonough is the seat of justice, with houses of worship for Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians; academy, with dwellings for teachers. 70 miles N. W. M., 33 N. N. W. Forsyth, 18 N. Griffin, 21 E. Fayetteville, 22 S. Covington. It is a healthy, moral place. For some years "The Jacksonian," a small weekly, by Mr. Minor, was published in this place, started in 1827; he avers that his paper first nominated Gen. Andrew Jackson for President.

Major Abner Davis, a pious, intelligent, and benevolent gentleman, resided here many years, till called up

higher. *Edmund Low* was another excellent citizen and church-member. *William Beck* was their equal in piety and good works.

Patrick Henry, born in Hanover county, Virginia, 1736, was one of our most distinguished patriots; was among the first to excite resistance to the Stamp Act; one of the five selected to prepare the Declaration of Independence; Governor of Virginia. No purer patriot ever lived. Died June, 1799.

64. HOUSTON COUNTY has Bibb and Crawford N. and N. W., Twiggs and Pulaski E. and S. E., Dooly S., and Macon W. Ocmulgee river bounds it on the E; Mossy and Big Indian creeks are also in this county. South Western R. R. runs through the northern part. Lands are rich.

Perry is the place of public business, situated on Lot 49 of the 10th District, 67 miles W. S. W. Milledgeville, 35 S. W. Macon, 23 N. W. Hawkinsville. A Female College of high grade; Houses of worship for Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists. This is a large town.

Public places are Asbury Academy W., Minerva, Buzzard's Roost on Ocmulgee, Wilna, and other places.

Fort Valley, on the R. R. 12 miles N. W. Court-house, is a large village with good academy, and houses of worship for Methodists and Baptists. Here the R. R. diverges to the south for Albany, and one continues westward to Columbus.

Haynesville is a post village some 10 miles S. E., with a Baptist meeting-house and good school.

Henderson is 12 miles S., with house of worship.

Minerva is 7 miles W., near which is an academy and Asbury chapel.

Houston Cotton Factory is N. E. on Mossy creek. Wellborne's Mills N. E., Wilna, Buzzard Roost Ferry, and other public spots. Echaconnee is 12 miles S. Macon.

John Houston was a patriotic soldier during the Revolution; assembled with the friends of Liberty in Savannah in '74; Governor '78 and '84; died '96. His name

would have been on the Declaration of Independence were it not for the strange conduct of Dr. Zubly.

65. IRWIN COUNTY was once very large, extending from the Ocmulgee near to the Flint, S. to Thomas and Lowndes, and E. to Appling. Parts of Worth, Wilcox, Berrien, and Coffee have been deducted from her. The title was acquired 1814, surveyed in 1818. Much poor land in this county. Population sparse.

Irwinville is the seat of justice, 5 miles E. Alapaha river, in a central position. Formerly it was near Ocmulgee river in N. E. part of the county.

Edenfield is a post-office in S. E. corner, some 20 miles from Court-house.

Loyola is near the west boundary. *Spalding* is on the river in N. E. corner.

Jared Irwin, a native of North Carolina, came to Burke when seven years old; represented Washington county many years; was President of the Senate, and Governor 1806 to 1809; helped revise the Constitution, 1789 and '98. He was buried in N. part of Washington county, 1815. His son, Dr. Jared, was in the first graduating class at Athens. Descendants numerous and respectable.

65. JACKSON COUNTY is bounded by Hall on the N., Banks and Madison on the E., Clarke S., Walton and Gwinnette W. Both branches of the Oconee are in this county.

Cotton factory in the W. and woollen in the N. E.

Post-offices, 8 or 9. Centre Village 8 miles S. Court-house, Jug Factory near the Clarke line, Jug Tavern S. W. corner, are public places.

Jefferson is the seat of public business, 87 miles N. N. W. Milledgeville, 18 N. W. Athens, 30 S. Gainesville. Laid out in 1806; incorporated 1802.

Bascobel S. E., Delay S. W., Harmony Grove N. E., Marcus N. W., Maysville N. E., Mulberry N. W., Pond Fork N., are post-offices.

Wool Factory on North Fork N. E. part, Hurricane Shoals N., Jackson Factory W., are public places.

Edward Adams, Ordinary of this county, was a pious, upright man ; a member of Academy church ; died 25 years ago ; his widow only a few months since. *Rev. Thos. Johnson* was a most useful minister.

James Jackson was one of our most distinguished citizens and noble soldiers in the Revolution ; commander of the Georgia Legion. In 1788 he was selected for Governor by the Legislature, but he declined the honor, as he was only 31 years old. In 1789 he was Member of Congress, and was Senator several years. He exposed the famous Yazoo speculation, and had the Act of the Legislature burned in Louisville. Governor 1798 ; in 1801 sent back to United States Senate. Died in Washington city, March, 1806. He was very active in building up Franklin College. His brother, Dr. Henry Jackson, was Professor in the College, so was also one of his sons. His descendants are numerous ; one of his sons has been Member of Congress from Savannah. Few men have exerted more influence in the State than James Jackson.

67. JASPER COUNTY was named Randolph in 1807, but changed in 1812. Newton and Morgan are N. W. and N. E., Putnam E., Jones S., Monroe and Butts W. Ocmulgee is the western boundary, and Murder creek, a large stream and tributary of Little river, is in the eastern part. Seven post-offices.

Concord is a public place, near the Ocmulgee, where is a Baptist meeting-house.

Trickem, or Trick-him, is a spot 4 miles W. *Half-acre*, in Putnam, which latter place is now *Stanfordville*, and is a considerable village, with a school.

Hillsboro' is in the S. part, 9 miles from Monticello, on the road from Clinton. Small village.

Monticello is the capital, named after Jefferson's residence in Virginia. 35 miles W. N. W. Milledgeville, 27 N. E. Forsyth, 18 W. Eatonton, 25 N. Clinton, 25 S. Madison, 28 S. Covington, 33 S. E. McDonough. Lots sold in 1808. Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians have houses of worship ; two academies.

William Jasper, after whom this county was named, was only a sergeant during the War, but was more useful than many that wore epaulettes. He was at the Battle of Fort Moultrie, and when the Flag-staff was shot off, he jumped over and recovered it. His rescue of the prisoners at the Spring near Savannah, with Newton, is known to all. In 1779 Jasper went up to put the flag on the Fort at Savannah, and was shot and fell into the Ditch. Major Horry called to see him, when he observed: "I have got my furlough: that sword was presented me by Governor Rutledge for my services in defence of Fort Moultrie: give it to my father, and tell him I have worn it with honor: if he should weep, tell him his son died with the hope of a better life." Noble patriot. He was as bold as Julius Cæsar.

Rev. Cyrus White spent most of his life in western part of this county. About 1830 he became erratic, and in part embraced Arminian sentiments; formed a small body called *Whiteites*, but they did not last long. He removed S. W. and died.

Gen. David Adams resided in S. W. part, and probably died there. He was useful in our Legislature.

Gen. Reuben Shorter was many years the reliable physician of Monticello; died in Eufala, Alabama, about 1847.

68. JEFFERSON COUNTY has Richmond and Columbia on the north, Burke east, Emanuel and Johnson south, Washington west, Glascock and a corner of Warren north-west. The Ogechee, Rocky Comfort, and Williamson's Swamp creeks are the chief streams.

Rev. John Newton, father of Sergeant *Newton*, the companion of Jasper, settled in this county soon after the Revolution, near Fenn's Bridge. Died in 1790.

Rev. Jephthah Vining was also a minister in this region soon after the war, and pastor of Providence church.

Louisville contains the public buildings for the county, 54 miles E. S. E. Milledgeville, 26 E. Sandersville, 25 W. Waynesboro', 43 Augusta, 28 Swainsboro'. From

1795 till 1807, this was the seat of government. Here the famous *Yazoo Act* (an act which had been passed by bribery and corruption, to dispose of millions of acres of land in our western territory, now Mississippi, was carried through the Legislature in 1795) was burned by a sun-glass, 13th February, 1796. Gov. James Jackson had resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate, and was elected to the Legislature from Savannah, to overthrow this stupendous scheme of iniquity. [See Clayton's Digest, page 680.] The old State House has been converted into a Court-house. Ten thousand dollars were raised by subscription to clear the Ogechee of obstructions, and boats have descended from Louisville to Savannah, with 200 and 300 bags cotton. This was before railroad times. Central Railroad runs through the south part of this Co., about 12 miles S. Louisville.

Galphinton, in this county, was the residence of an Indian family. The old place was on the Ogechee, below Louisville; the *new* one six miles above, on the west side of the river, and is memorable as the spot where a treaty was concluded, in 1784 or '85, by Gen. Twiggs.

Benjamin Whitaker, for years Speaker of the House of Representatives, resided and died in this county. His descendants are all over the State.

Gen. Homer V. Milton, son of John Milton, after whom Milton county was named, resided and died in Louisville. He was a lawyer by profession, and a soldier in the war of 1812, but did not rise to great distinction. Died about 1820, a young man.

Roger L. Gamble, Member of Congress, judge, and active member of our Legislature, died in Jefferson.

Bonny Doon and *Gamble* are in the north-east corner.

Spread Oak and *Sylvan Grove* north Pine Hill, and *Pine View*, west of the river, beside 7 or 8 post-offices.

Thos. Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Virginia, 1743; educated at William and Mary's College; early in Virginia Legislature, and Member of Congress in Philadelphia; Minister to Europe; Secretary of State under Washington, and President U. S. 1800 to 1808.

69. JOHNSON COUNTY has Washington and Jefferson on the north, Emanuel on the east and south-east, Laurens on the south and south-west, and a corner of Wilkinson west. It was cut off chiefly from Emanuel and Laurens in 1858. Battle-ground post-office on Little Ohoopie, eastern part.

The site for public buildings is called *Wrightsville*, probably after Silas Wright, of New York, governor, and senator in Congress. It is between the two Ohoopies, 20 miles south Sandersville, 15 south Riddleville, a new and small place.

H. V. Johnson, a native of Burke; educated at Athens; classmate of Gov. Cobb; was senator in Congress to fill a vacancy; judge of Ocmulgee Circuit in 1849; governor 1853-7. He is a powerful orator on the stump, and exerts great influence in any deliberative assembly. Mr. Johnson is still a young man, and no doubt has anticipations of future preferment. As a campaign orator, it is said, he has no superiors. He sways the multitudes as with a plastic wand, and moulds their opinions after his own. Candidate for Vice-President, 1860, in connection with S. A. Douglas, for President.

70. JONES COUNTY had a few settlers in 1804, though not laid out till 1807. Its soil, the real mulatto land, is very rich in its virgin state, but it is much exhausted by cultivation. *Edmund Talbot*, a cousin of Hon. Matthew Talbot, governor *ex officio* after Gov. Rabun's death, began to preach in this county in 1809, and continued till about 1830, when he removed to Henry county, Alabama, where he died in 1853, eighty-six years old.

Henry Hooten preached here many years.

John and *Benjamin Milner*, brothers, both announced the glad tidings in Jones.

Falling creek is in the west. Walnut creek falls into Ocmulgee just below Macon. Commissioners is in south-east part, on which is a woollen factory.

Clinton is the capital, named after Gov. De Witt Clinton, a distinguished statesman of New York, and the chief promoter of its great western canal. In 1836 it

contained 56 dwellings, 10 stores, 5 lawyers, 3 doctors, 8 mechanic shops. 22 miles west Milledgeville, 25 east Forsyth, 28 Marion, 12 Macon, 28 Irwinton, 55 Hartford, 28 S. S. W. Eatonton. Methodist and Baptist houses of worship, the latter built in 1836 by the efforts and contributions, in a great part, of *James Locket*. It has had good schools ; some seven or eight post-offices.

Blountsville is a post village on the Eatonton road, 10 miles N. E. Court-house, $16\frac{1}{2}$ W. Milledgeville.

Fortville is E. Etheridge also N. E , near Blountsville.

Grab-All is in the N. W. corner.

Tranquilla is north.

Griswold is a post village, 9 miles E. Macon, on south line of the county, a manufactory for cotton gins, which are made here by the thousand. It is a pretty village, occupied chiefly by Mr. Griswold and his workmen, in the gin-making business. The first depot from Macon on Central Railroad.

Woollen Factory is south-east, near Wallace post-office.

This has been one of the most fertile counties in the State ; the real chocolate soil.

James Jones, of Savannah, known as *Chatham Jemmy* because there were several distinguished men named Jones, was born in Chatham county. He was frequently in our Legislature, and Member of Congress 1799-1801. Died in Washington city. Col. Troup informed the author in regard to the name, and he was in the Legislature when it was affixed to this county.

71. LAURENS COUNTY has Wilkinson and Johnson N., corner of Emanuel and part of Montgomery E., the latter S., and Paluski W. The Oconee runs through E. part, Palmetto, Pues and Turkey creeks.

Dublin is the seat of justice, half a mile from the Oconee, 48 miles S. S. E. M., 28 S. Irwin, on lot 232, 1st district of old Wilkinson. Dublin was incorporated in 1811. Sumterville was the old capital.

Buck-eye post-office is in the N. E., near both Cedar Hill and Mount Pleasant. Laurens Hill post-office is N. W. ; Anderson is S. E.

Geo. M. Troup resided some 30 years in this county, 12 miles below Dublin, on the E. side of the river, where he died in 1858, 78 years old. His farm was named Valdosta.

Gen. David Blackshear was a resident of Laurens from 1807, and died 4th of July 1837. The author lodged at his hospitable dwelling winter of 1820, in N. E. part of the county.

John Laurens, son of Henry Laurens of South Carolina, the second President of the Continental Congress, was born in South Carolina, 1755. He was sent to France to effect a loan for Congress, and succeeded, and in less than a year was back and fighting for his country. In opposing the enemy on Combahee river he was wounded, and died 1782.

72. LEE COUNTY is bounded by Sumter on the N., Worth and a corner of Dooly E., Dougherty S., and Terrell W. The Flint forms the E. boundary, and Kinchafoona and Muchalee run through centrally, and, uniting in the N. part of Dougherty, fall into Flint just above Albany.

Starkville is the seat of justice, near the W. bank of Muchalee creek, named after *Gen. Stark*, the hero of the Bennington battle, on lot 241 of 13th district, 25 miles S. Americus, 10 E. Flint, 27 S. W. Drayton, 16 N. Albany, 46 N. Newton, 60 S. W. Hawkinsville, 45 E. Cuthbert, 90 S. W. Macon, and 120 Milledgeville. The railroad leaves it some 3 miles E. It has 7 post-offices, and is a county of fertile land. *Palmyra*, a village originally settled by families from Greene and Taliaferro, is 5 miles above Albany in S. part of Lee, 6 miles Byron, 15 from Pinderton. Academy and Baptist meeting-house. This place has declined since Albany has begun its giant growth; railroad leaves it W. some 4 miles.

Sumterville is 12 N. E. Court-house, with a dozen dwellings and post-office.

Slade is in N. E. corner.

Osceola is on S. W., and *Adams* on railroad. Hook's Ferry is below Cotton Bluff.

R. H. Lee, a native of Virginia, was opposed to the Stamp Act in the Virginia Legislature in 1765; Member of Congress 1776 and '78. Died 1794. His eloquence gave him great influence in the councils of the nation. He first proposed the Declaration of Independence. This county was named in 1826.

73. LIBERTY COUNTY in shape, is similar to the letter L. The inhabitants were the first in the State to express their detestation of the measures of Parliament to oppress the Colonies; erected into a county in 1777, being known before as St. John's Parish.

Hinesville is the county seat, but a small place.

Riceboro' is 12 miles S. E., and was the capital till 1836. Sloops come up to the town, 20 miles from St. Catharine's Sound.

Walthourville is near the railroad, a healthy, sandy spot, containing good schools and houses of worship.

Sunbury on Midway river, S. E. part of the county, was once a large town, built in 1758, and was a rival of Savannah. It was captured by Gen. Provost, and never recovered its prosperity; yet for many years, until lately, it had good schools. Dr. McQuinn taught here several years, aided by Rev. Jas. Shannon.

Dorchester is a new place on North Newport river.

Midway meeting-house was erected about 1753--54. Here are buried the Hon. John Elliot, Senator in Congress; Rev. Joseph Osgood, 1st pastor; Rev. Thomas S. Winn, much beloved: died in 1819. Gen. Scriven was killed in this neighborhood in 1778; his son, Rev. C. O. Scriven, died in New York, 1830, whither he had gone to be relieved of a cancer. He was a graduate of Rhode Island College.

An enlightened, liberal, educated people inhabit Liberty county. This county, like Fayette, it is believed, retails no liquor.

The love for Liberty, the spirit of the people, long before Independence was declared, induced the Legislature to confer this name on the county, then, 1777, known as St. John's Parish. It was resolved by the people to use

no British articles which Congress should prohibit. *Lyman Hall* was a leader.

74. LINCOLN COUNTY, has Elbert N., South Carolina E., Columbia S., and Wilkes W. *Graves' Mountain* is in S. W. part near the Wilkes boundary, about 300 feet high; 14 E. Washington, 6 S. W. Court-house. Petersburg, 15 miles N. E., can be seen from the top.

Lincolnton is the place of public business, 90 miles N. E. Milledgeville, 40 N. W. Augusta, 18 E. Washington. It is not a large place.

Dark corner is in S. E. part.

Col. John Dooly resided in this county, in Revolutionary times. His son, *John M.*, was many years Judge of the Courts. *Thos. W. Murray* was a native of this county, and once Speaker of the House.

74. *Benjamin Lincoln*, a native of Hingham, Mass., in 1733, was a brave soldier, the second in command at the battle of Saratoga. He was appointed to command in the Southern Department; but Greene was more successful. He died in 1810 in the same house in which he was born, having been eminently useful to his country.

75. LOWNDES COUNTY is on the Florida line, Berrien on the N., Clinch and Echols on the E., and Brooks W. Alapaha river bounds half of the eastern side, Withlacoochee S. W. half, and also runs through N. W. part. This county was taken from Irwin in 1825. Ocean Pond, 7 miles S. Court-house, is 5 or 6 miles square.

Troupville was the county seat on the west line of the county (since Brooks has been taken from the west), in the fork of Little and Withlacoochee rivers, which, it would seem, must render it sickly. This town was laid out in 1836, in order to be on the line of the Brunswick and Chatahoochee Railroad; but the road, like some other Georgia schemes, is *in statu quo*, as in '36. The Court-house is now 4 miles S. E., and located on Savannah and Gulph road, which will soon reach it with cars, 155 miles from Savannah.

Valdosta is the name of the C. H. site in Lowndes, selected in fall of 1859, on lot 62 in the 11th dis-

trict, 155 miles from Savannah by railroad, 22 from Madison, Florida, whence a railroad is to be constructed to Valdosta, thus connecting the Savannah road with the Jacksonville road.

Franklinville was the original capital, near the centre of the county as it existed in 1825, 140 miles St. Mary's, 36 N. E. Thomasville, and 50 Waresboro.

Post-offices are Grand, Bay and Clyattsville, S. W. corner near Withlacoochee. *Public places* are Carter's Bridge on Alapaha, N. E. The Springs, 2 miles from Ocean Pond which is full of fine fish, are visited by many, and good accommodations are provided. Most of the ponds in the southern part of the State furnish trout and other excellent fish.

Wm. Lowndes, a native of Charleston in 1782, first appeared in S. C. Legislature in 1810, and in 1814 was sent to Congress. He made a speech on the Missouri question in 1820. Died while on his way to Europe in October, 1822, in his 41st year.

Mr. L. married a daughter of Gen. Thomas Pinckney; had a high sense of the value of religion, and great respect for true Christians.

76. LUMPKIN COUNTY is in the northern part of the State, and contains the richest gold mines. A corner of Fannin and Union is N., Whitehall S. E., Dawson S. and W. The Etow'ah river rises in this county; Tessentee Falls in S. E. part, near White county.

Dahlonega, an Indian word, signifying *yellow money*, is the capital, and is quite a large town, the centre of gold diggings. This metal was first discovered in 1829 in Habersham. By 1832, \$528,000 had been dug in this region, and coined at Philadelphia. The mint was erected here soon after. Within the last 20 years, it is estimated that some *eight millions* have been dug in Georgia.

Seven or eight post-offices, besides which are Cavender, Cooper's Gap, Loudsville, Tessentee Falls, public places.

Willson Lumpkin, born in Virginia, Jan., 1783, came to Oglethorpe Co. when a child, and was the oldest of eight

brothers. From 1815 to 1831 he was frequently in our Legislature, and in Congress. Some years he resided in Morgan, and thence removed to Walton; Gov. 1831-35; Senator in Congress. His residence is Athens. For more than 50 years he has been a member of the Baptist church.

77. MACKINTOSH COUNTY borders on the ocean, and has several islands attached to it: Sapelo, Guyton's, General's, etc. Johnston's Station, p. o., is on the Railroad near Altamaha river N. W. part. *South Newport* is a post village on S. Newport river, E. part. Methodist chapel is central. Ebenezer is some 5 miles N. Buffalo Swamp. Enon is 12 miles N. Fort Barrington, which is on Altamaha river. Jonesville is N. E.

Darien, an incorporated city, settled by Highlanders, and first called *New Inverness*, is the capital, 12 miles from the ocean, 12 Brunswick, 190 miles W., 62 S. S. W. Savannah. It contains two or three houses of worship, and once had a Bank, that failed. It does not thrive as its position would seem to promise. Immense amounts of lumber are shipped here for eastern states, and much cotton used to descend the river; but the Central Railroad has diverted most of the produce to Savannah; the Gulph Railroad, which runs through north part of the county, will divert still more. Cotton brought here in 1827, 47,000 bales.

Thomas Spaulding, who resided in this county, on Sapelo island, born in '74 and died in '51, was one of our most useful and distinguished men. He was in our Legislature, and Member of Congress, 1805-6.

Gen. Lachlan McIntosh, Major General during the Revolution, resided in this county; after him this county received its name. Mrs. Ann McIntosh, a native of Darien, died at Cedar Point in 1833, aged 100 years.

78. MACON COUNTY has Taylor and Crawford N., Houston E., Dooly and Sumter S., Schley and Taylor W. Flint river runs through the eastern part, is the boundary 10 miles; Whitewater and Buck creeks are in S. W. part. The railroad runs through eastern portion, and crosses

Flint river near S. part. This county was created by Legislature in Dec., 1837, out of Marion and Houston.

Lanier, situated in 1st district of old Muscogee, lots 97 and 103, is the place of public business. It is on west side of Flint river, 12 miles Traveller's Rest, 30 from Tazewell, old capital of Marion, 23 Perry, 27 Knoxville, 50 Talbotton, 30 Americus, and 40 north Drayton, old capital of Dooly, selected in 1838.

Hamburg, p. v., is in southern part. *Grangerville* p. v., in the west. *Marshallville* is a p. v. on railroad, east part. *Montezuma* is another p. v. on east side of the river, and on the west is *Oglethorpe*, a considerable town, though in a state of dilapidation. When S. W. Railroad reached this point, say in 1851, the people imagined it would never extend any further, and they began to build a permanent city—many of the buildings of brick, large, splendid, beautiful. Speculation in lots and dwellings was a profession, and everybody desired to be in Oglethorpe, as if *bewitched* by some unaccountable hallucination. Soon as the cars moved on to Americus, thence to Albany, the bubble burst, and now they are removing houses, and they are falling into decay. Cotton in thousands of bags was sold here.

Winchester and Marthasville are small villages on Railroad, east side of Flint.

Nathaniel Macon, a native of North Carolina, born 1761; died 1837. He was in Princeton College during the Revolution, but left and joined the army. Member Congress 1791, and chosen Speaker in 1801, which post he held 6 years. In 1815 he was Senator, and continued till 1828. No man in Congress possessed as much weight of character; he was patriot, statesman, not a mere politician.

79. MADISON COUNTY was laid out in 1811, from the surrounding counties; Banks a new county, and Franklin are North, Hart and Elbert East, Oglethorpe and Clarke South, Jackson West. Broad river runs through the Eastern part, and South Broad is the Southern boundary. Some branches of Oconee are in the Western part.

Danielsville, 87 N. M., 22 E. Jefferson, 16 N. N. E. Athens, 21 S. Carnesville, 45 N. W. Washington, 22 N. Lexington, 7½ S. W. Madison Springs, is the seat of Justice. *Post-offices* by United States list are Danielsville, Brooklyn in S. part, Fort Lamar, Madison Springs N., Paoli, Planters' Stand; Taylorsville in the W. has no post-office.

Charles J. Jenkins, a pious, intelligent man, once Collector of Port of Pensacola, resided in N. W. part of this county, father of Colonel J., of Augusta. He removed to Georgia from S. C., and about 1818 to Madison county.

James Sanders, another deacon of the Baptist church, lived 4 miles S. of Danielsville. He lived to a good old age. Both loved to contribute of their substance to advance the cause of religion and education.

Gen. Allen Daniel, after whom the town was named, was an intelligent legislator; so was his colleague S. Groves.

James Madison was born in Orange county, Virginia, 1750, and was graduated at Princeton; a member of the old Congress, and distinguished himself in the Virginia legislature by a protest against an established religion. With Messrs. Hamilton and Jay, he was engaged in writing for a work called "The Federalist," the design of which was to show the value of the Federal Constitution. Member Congress 1800. In 1801, appointed Secretary of State by Jefferson. In 1809, elected President of the United States, which office he held 8 years. In 1817, he retired to his farm in Orange. Died June, 1837. Mrs. Madison, one of the most superior ladies that have ever done the honors of the Presidential mansion, survived him some 20 years.

80. MARION COUNTY has been handled without gloves: she and Muscogee together reached from Flint to Chattahoochee rivers in 1829; portions of Taylor, Macon and Schley have been torn from her original limits. In 1829, she was bounded by Talbot N, Flint river E, Lee and a corner of Randolph S., Muscogee West. Now she has

Talbot N, Taylor and Schley East, and a corner of Sumter; Webster South. Head waters of Kinchafoonee are in this county, and the Railroad cuts the N. W. corner.

Buena Vista, S. and E. of the centre, is the capital, made so in 1847. It is small, but a thriving place, and has good schools, three or four in number; Baptist meeting-house: about 1,000 inhabitants.

Tazewell, old capital, is 6 miles N. E., near E. boundary of the county, and is a small post village.

Pineville is a small post village in S. W. corner, with a good school.

Moss Hill, near this, has a fine school of 75 pupils.

Fort Perry is in N. E. part.

Glenalta post-office is west side, 10 miles W. Court-house; *Pea ridge* is S. E.

Searsville is on S. line, bordering on Webster county.

Francis Marion was born in Charleston, 1732, when the attack was made on Sullivan's Island, 1776, he was a major in Col. Moultrie's regiment, and with Gen. Greene at the Eutaw Springs. He seldom failed to capture the enemy when he went on the errand. No man was more useful to S. C. during the war; he lived in the woods and swamps, and was ever ready to attack his foes. Died in 1795.

81. MERRIWETHER COUNTY has Coweta N., Spalding, Pike, and Upson E, Talbot and Harris South, Troup West. Flint river is the eastern boundary; White and Red Oak creeks fall into the Flint, and Flat Shoals run through Troup and Harris into Chattahoochee. Warm sulphur and cold springs are in South part, in the Pine mountains; some 14 post-offices, viz:

Erin N. E. Farmer's, Flat Shoals E. on Flint; here is a bridge across the river, several houses, good Academy, Flouring mill, &c. Holly post-office N., Magdalene S. E. near the Springs.

Oak Ridge N. W. Rocky Mount, 15 N. Court-house.

Warm Springs S., Warnerville N. E., Cedar Rock Academy S. E. Court-house.

Greeneville is the seat of justice, and is quite a large town, with Methodist and Baptist houses of worship; 108 miles W. M., 25 N. Talbotton, 12 East Flat Shoals on the Flint. Cotton market, Griffin has been for years; some now goes to the Railroad in Troup county.

Gen. David Merriwether was born in Virginia, 1755, was in the Revolutionary war and fought for his country's rights; settled in Wilkes 1715; Speaker of our Legislature several years; he was a pious Methodist—his house was the house of prayer. Died near Athens, 1823. Some of his sons have been in Congress; James was one of the Commissioners at the Indian Springs Treaty.

82. MILLER COUNTY was formed out of Early and Baker in 1856. Those two counties are on the North and East. Decatur on the South and Early West. The largest stream is Spring creek, which runs centrally through the county; sparsely settled.

Colquitt is the site of the public buildings; small place. No post-offices named in the county.

Andrew J. Miller was born in Camden County, 1806, and settled himself in Augusta as a lawyer, 1825; President of Georgia Senate; distinguished Jurist and able Chairman; Judge of the Augusta Circuit 1853. Died in 1856. Some 18 years in our Legislature; beloved and respected by all.

83. MILTON COUNTY was laid out in 1857 from Cherokee, Forsyth, and Cobb. Those counties bound it on the N., N. W. and S. W.—Gwinnette and Dekalb on the S. E. and S. Chattahoochee river separates it from the last named counties.

Post-offices named *Alpharetta*, *Freemansville* N. E. cor., *Farmhouse* S. E., *Warsaw* E., *Lebanon* S. W., and *Social Hill* N., are public places.

The Capital is *Alpharetta*, formerly *Miltonville*, 6 m. N. E. Roswell, 18 E. Marietta; about 250 inhabitants. Roswell is in this Co., not in Cobb.

Col. John Milton was a soldier in the Revolution—was Sec'y of State of Ga. in 1789; he received two votes of the Ga. College of Electors for Vice President of U. S.

His widow resided near Waynesboro', on her plantation, in 1819. His son, Gen. H. V. Milton, resided in Louisville at the same time, and had been a soldier in the war of 1812. Both died in a few years.

84. MITCHELL COUNTY was formed out of Baker, in 1857; the 9th, 10th, and 11th districts on the East side of Flint, with small portions of 8th and 12th, form the county.

Post-offices are Gum Pond N. W., Viola, McElvinville S. W., Pryor. Lile Oak Grove, W. of Court-house, is a noted place. *Camilla* is the seat of justice in 11th Dist., some 10 to 15 m. S. E. Newton.

David Brady Mitchell, of Scotch descent, was Judge of the Eastern Circuit as early as 1798, Solicitor in 96, Governor in 1809 and in 1815.

85. MONROE COUNTY has Butts N., Jasper and Jones E., Bibb and Crawford W., Ocmulgee river is East, Towelaggie through Northern part, and Tobesofskoe and Echaconnee in the Southern, falling into Ocmulgee; some small streams also flow S. W. into Flint. This territory was acquired in 1821, and rapidly did the settlers press in to clear lands. This whole region has given much attention to education. Towelaggie Falls are in this Co., 12 m. N. Court-house.

Forsyth, 50 m. W. M., 27 S. W. Monticello, 25 N. N. W. Macon, 27 N. E. Zebulon, 20 S. Jackson, 27 S. E. Griffin, is the Capital: laid out in 1823. Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians have houses of worship, though the latter is going to decay, and the members few.

Monroe Female University is located in this place, a school of high order. It was opened in 1850, and in 1854 the present energetic President entered upon his duties. A good library and apparatus and cabinet of minerals are connected with the Institution. The building for the "Botanical College," large and commodious, has been purchased, and some 125 young ladies generally in attendance, ten teachers, and about 30 graduates; domestic education is taught, viz., to cook, sew, cut garments, &c.

Hilliard Institute, half a mile west of the town, was opened in 1858, and is in a flourishing condition; over 80 young men and boys. The county is full of schools; in 1829 three Academies, Forsyth, Cicero and Rock Spring, —were reported.

Culloden is a post village in S. W. cor. of Monroe, 16 m. S. E. Thomaston, 16 S. W. Forsyth, 13 Knoxville, 32 W. Macon. It has ever been famous for good schools. Central Female Institute is located here, and another established by Protestant Methodists. Meeting-houses for Methodists and Protestant Methodists. The town contains some 30 to 40 dwellings, and is located in a beautiful, level country. A Baptist church was organized here in 1858.

Montpelier Springs, 17 m. W. Macon on the Thomaston road, was for some years a fashionable watering-place. It was purchased by the Episcopalians, and a good High School, under Bishop Elliot, was conducted for some 10 years; but it has declined, and the property sold very cheap, to Rev. C. B. Martin, who opened a school, 1859. Some 9 post-offices and public places were here in 1829, viz:—Gullettsville, Pittsburgh, Paran, High Shoals, Willson's Bridge: others are now on R. R.

James Monroe, the 5th President of the U. S., was born in Va., the mother of Presidents, 1758; educated at Wm. and Mary's; was in the Revolution at Trenton and other battles. He was Sec'y of State under Madison, President 1817 to 1825; died 4th July, 1831, aged 72.

86. MONTGOMERY COUNTY has Laurens on the N., Emanuel E., Tatnall S. E. Appling and a corner of Coffee S., Telfair W. The Oconee cuts it in twain, and Little Ocmulgee forms most of the Western boundary.

Boxville S. part, Little York on Alligator creek W., Sterling S. E. Hot House and Seward are post-offices. Colquitt is near the Altamaha, S. W. cor.

Mount Vernon is the place of public business, 85 m. S. S. E. M., 100 W. N. W. Savannah, 100 N. Darien, 35 N. W. Tatnall Court-house; a small place, though over half a century old.

Rev. Wilson Conner resided many years in this Co. ; was 18 years Justice of the Inferior Court, and member of the Legislature. The last years of his ministry were signally blessed : he died in the pulpit, in Telfair Co., in 1844, 76 years old.

Gen. Richard Montgomery, a native of Ireland, fought with Wolf at Quebec. He was commander of the Northern Department of our army in the Revolution which captured Chamblee, St. John's, and Montreal, but he was killed in the attack on Quebec, 39th year of his age.

87. MORGAN COUNTY was laid out from North part of Baldwin, in 1807 ; a county of rich land, and has produced the most bountiful crops. The Appalachee, which forms the entire eastern boundary, and Little River in S.W. part, are the principal streams ; Indian and Hard-labor creeks. A good merchant mill, 4 miles N. E. Court-house, was on this creek as early as 1830, owned by Mr. Boon.

Ebenezer in the S.W., near Little River, Double Shoals on Appalachee N. E., are the sites of post-offices, except those on Railroad.

Wellington N. E., and Rehobothville extreme N. W., are villages with a few houses ; Parksbridge on the Oconee ; Kingston 3 miles W., Evansville S. W., near Antioch Meeting-house, and old factory, are public places.

Madison is the seat of justice, 43 miles N. N. W. M., 22 N. Eatonton, 27 S. S. W. Athens, 18 W. Greensboro, 102 miles by Railroad, Augusta. It contains houses of worship for Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists ; the latter was built in 1833 ; the Methodists had long been in existence, and Presbyterians worshipped in the Male Academy, taught many years ago by Mr. Alden.

Georgia Female and Madison Female Colleges are in this place, good institutions ; the former has been in operation near twenty years---chartered in 1849. The Ga. Railroad ran its cars to this place about 1839, which was the terminus some years ; this gave it great enlargement.

Colonel Bedney Franklin, Solicitor of Ocmulgee Cir-

cuit, Lazarus Battle, and Reuben Mann, were among the early settlers. Governor Wilson Lumpkin resided several years 4 miles W. Court-house. Dr. John Wingfield, whose goodness and pleasant smile, enough to make a crowd feel cheerful, will never be forgotten.

Rev. John E. Dawson resided over a quarter of a century, and was ordained, in this county.

Judge Isaac Walker, and his father John, died in this county, long residents.

Gen. Daniel Morgan entered the army with Braddock in 1755; was at Quebec, and when Montgomery was killed, the brunt of the battle fell upon him, and he was taken prisoner. He fought bravely at Saratoga; was with Gates at Camden, and Greene in the Southern Department; defeated Tarlton at the Cow pens, and spread terror among the British and Tories. He led a rifle corps that performed deadly work among the enemy. Born in New Jersey; died July, 1802.

88. MURRAY COUNTY has been diminished nearly half, by the formation of Whitefield out of its western side. Tennessee is N., Fannin and Gilmer E., Gordon S., and Whitefield W. The Connesauga is the western boundary, and Coosawattee part of the southern. Holly and Mill creeks are in the county.

Spring Place, a missionary station as early as 1801, within 4 miles of Connesauga river, western part of the county, is the capital, and has been for a good many years; 194 N. W. of M., 30 W. Ellijay.

Cohutta Springs are 12 miles N. Court-house, and has a post-office, Coosawattee in S. E., Fancy Hill, Holly Creek S. W., Woodlawn N. W., are also post-offices. Iron-works N. E. corner; Factory N. W.; Pleasant Valley 7 mile N. Court-house, Rock Spring S. E. are public places.

Thos. W. Murray was frequently in our legislature from Lincoln, and a while Speaker of the House. He died while a candidate for Congress, in 1833. Born in Lincoln, 1790. He was a pious man, and member of a Baptist Church, faithful and prompt in the discharge of duty.

89. MUSCOGEE COUNTY has Harris N., Marion and a corner of Talbot E., Chattahoochee S., and Alabama W.; 5 post-offices; *Wynnton*, a kind of suburban village, is on the Bluff, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. the Court-house; several families with large lots reside here.

Columbus, post town and capital, Muscogee county, and named after Christopher Columbus, is situated at the foot of the falls* on the east bank of the Chatahoochee river, 300 miles above its confluence with the Flint. The river just below the falls is only 354 feet wide, but soon widens to 250 yards.

The town, elevated 60 feet above the ordinary height of the river, covers 1,200 acres. Two of the streets, running parallel with the river, and directly N. and S., are 165 feet wide, and six others 132; those intersecting these at right angles, twelve in number, are 99 feet in width. The Commissioners laid off 614 half-acre lots, (beside 10-acre and 100-acre lots in reserve,) and began to sell on the 10th July, 1828, and they brought, each, from 100 to 1,859 dollars! At that time there were 800 or 900 persons on the ground, some living in temporary cabins, and others in good two-story buildings, which they afterwards removed to the lots as they purchased. In December, Columbus contained about 100 framed buildings, most of which were finished and neatly painted, beside two good brick buildings under way.

The water of the river is clear and good; and as there is an ascent of 111 feet in four miles up the stream, facilities will be afforded to conduct it to any part of the town by aqueducts, giving thereby freshness to the air and pleasure to the sight, by *jets d'eau*.

There is an easy and safe steamboat communication between this town and the Gulf of Mexico; and boats are plying between it and New Orleans. The distance to the confluence with the Flint is 300 miles; to the Appalachicola Bay 430. The Steubenville, 133 feet in

* The Indians called the falls *We-tump-kah*, signifying, in their language, troubled waters.

length, 117 in the keel, carrying 1,100 barrels and drawing 5 feet water, it is said, can navigate the river at any season. Passages to the bay are made in 52 to 86 hours.

Columbus is 128 miles W. S. W. Milledgeville, and 11 above Ft. Mitchell. The best road for carriages, when the season is dry, is via Clinton and Forsyth.

Columbus contains the usual public buildings—Court-house, Jail, and houses of worship for Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Catholics; and academies. A fine bridge connects the town with a small one on the Alabama side, called *Girard*. In 1830, population was 1,152; in November, 1835, 3,624; in 1837, estimated at 5,000; 1859, 10,000. One of the most beautiful towns in the State.

Columbus contains three cotton factories, another three miles north, a paper factory, two founderies, marble works, four flouring and corn mills, furniture or variety works, &c. Meeting-houses for Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Catholics, and Baptists, besides three for colored persons. Sales of cotton from 100 to 150,000 bags. One bank and five agencies.

Muscoogie County received its name to perpetuate the generic tribes of Indians which formerly inhabited Georgia and Alabama. They removed west some years ago, and are settled on the waters of Arkansas river in the Indian Territory. They have several native preachers. The son and other descendants of Gen. Wm. McIntosh proclaim the gospel. Many have been gathered into the churches.

90. NEWTON COUNTY has Walton and Gwinnette north, Morgan and Jasper south-east and south, Butts and Henry south and south-west, Dekalb north-west. The Indian title was extinguished in 1817. Streams are Alcovée, Yellow, and South Ocmulgee rivers. Some twelve post-offices.

Covington, p. t. and cap., Newton county, named after General Covington, an officer in our late war, is situated on a ridge of land $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the Yellow river, 3 west of the Alcovée, and about 15 above the confluence

of those rivers; 67 N. W. Milledgeville; 20 S. Lawrenceville; 24 N. W. Madison; 28 E. Decatur; 18 S. W. Monroe, crossing the Alcovee at Whilley's, 13 miles from town, but 22 via Quert's Bridge, 3 miles from Covington. This latter way is the best road for carriages. It contains 52 houses, court-house, jail, academy, 15 stores, besides offices and shops, meeting-houses for Baptists and Methodists. The road is good to Lawrenceville and to Madison.

Covington has increased rapidly in size, and greatly in tasteful appearance. It has now 150 families, and a population of about 1300. The Protestant Methodists have erected a house of worship. A bookstore, with a good assortment of books and stationery, is established here. 6 lawyers, 3 doctors, and 50 mechanics. Distances—36 Eatonton, 25 Jackson, Social Circle 12, Newborn 12.

The Georgia Conference Manual Labor School was located near this place, and Emory College is two miles north; besides several houses of worship and large female college. This place has vastly improved since 1837.

Three or four factories in this county and 20 mills.

Emory College is some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north, at Oxford.

Masonic Female College is in town of Covington, and has many pupils.

Solomon Graves and Joel Colly were among the early settlers. The first was several times chosen elector of President; the other was a Baptist minister, but of slender advantages in early life.

Palmyra Academy, Newborn post-office, south-east part of the county, has been seven years under the charge of *Mr. Cheeney*. Over 100 girls and boys, with 5 teachers. Several young men have been fitted for junior class in college.

John Newton was a companion of Jasper, during the Revolution, and aided him to rescue the prisoners at the Spring near Savannah. In the capitulation of Charleston, 1780, Sergeant was among the prisoners, and died of the small-pox.

He was born in Charleston, in January, 1755. Soon after the war, his father, Rev. John Newton, who had preached to the Baptist Church in Charleston, removed to Georgia, and resided near Fenn's Bridge, on the Ogeechee, in the neighborhood of Providence Church.

91. OGLETHORPE COUNTY has Madison north, Elbert north-east, Wilkes east, Taliaferro south-east, Greene south, and Clarke west. The title to this territory was extinguished by treaty with the Creeks and Cherokees in 1783.

Lexington is the seat of justice, 64 miles N. N. E. Milledgeville, 25 N. Greensboro', 76 N. W. Augusta, 25 W. Washington, 16 S. E. Athens, 22 S. Danielsville, and 26 S. Elberton. Two academies, houses of worship for Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians. The Meson Academy is endowed with \$13,000 by Francis Meson—opened about 1806.

Gov. Mathews, Gov. Gilmer, Wm. H. Crawford, Stephen Upson, Daniel Dupree, Rev. Miller Bledsoe, a Revolutionary soldier, are buried in this county.

Judge T. W. Cobb resided here many years. George, Joseph H., and John H. Lumpkin, their nephew, Member of Congress and judge in Cherokee, were born in this county. Gov. Mathews, who resided in north-east part, near the Goose Ponds, was a soldier of the Revolution; a very singular man, rather apt to be *excited*.

Bairdstown is a small post village in south part of the county, on the railroad. Crawford is 3 miles west Courthouse; Maxey's is south; Millstone is in north-east, near Broad river; Philomath is south-east, near Woodstock; Point Peter is north. State Rights is a small place south-east, and Bowling Green is eight miles south Courthouse. Stephens is another place. The branch railroad to Athens leaves Lexington $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east.

Oglethorpe was the name of Georgia's first governor in 1733. For some thirty years he managed the affairs of the colony with great prudence and foresight. When

the Revolutionary War broke out, he was residing in England, his native land, and offered the command of the army, but he refused.

92. PAULDING COUNTY was organized in 1832, but has been lessened by the portion that forms Polk.

Headwaters of Tallapoosa that run south-west into Alabama, and Pumpkin Vine creek that runs north into Etow'ah, are in this county. Cass is north, Cobb east, Campbell and Carroll south, Haralson and Polk west.

Dallas is the capital, centrally located.

Vanwert, the old capital, is in Polk, some seventeen miles west of the new. *Paulding* and *Vanwert* and *Williams* were the captors of Major Andre, a British spy, October, 1780, who had had correspondence with Arnold, and had arranged to deliver up West Point to the English. He tried to bribe them, but, though poor, they were proof against his gold. The two names ought to be in the same county.

There are gold mines in this county; some eight post-offices; and New Babylon in south-west.

Such fidelity as *John Paulding's* should be rewarded and held up to public admiration, that it may find imitators. The Georgia Legislature has sanctioned the doings of Congress in regard to Paulding, by naming a county after him. That medal voted him by Congress and presented by Washington, inscribed "*Vincit amor patriæ*," was enough to swell any patriotic heart with joy. New York City erected a monument to his memory. He was born in New York 1759; died 1818.

93. PICKENS COUNTY was formed out of Gilmer and Cherokee, in 1856. Gilmer is N., Gilmer and Dawson E., Cherokee S., Gordon W. Talking Rock creek falls into Coosawatta river near the old Indian town; Mountain creek runs S. into Etow'ah river. Several marble quarries; Statuary marble in S. E. part.

Jasper is the seat of justice, centrally situated, but all is yet new.

Seven post-offices. Then New Liberty in W., Ber-

rien in S. W., Harnageville, an old Indian stand, S. E., near marble works, are public places.

The *Pickens* family, in South Carolina, has been illustrious many years: it was known in many Revolutionary battles in that State, and in Georgia, and in the Councils of the nation in later times. *Gen. Andrew Pickens* was at Kettle Creek battle in Wilkes, and at the siege of Augusta. He was a laborious soldier and self-denying patriot.

94. **PIERCE COUNTY** was taken from Appling and Ware, in 1857. Appling is N., parts of Wayne and Charlton E., Charlton S., Ware and a corner of Appling W. Head streams of St. Illa run through it and bound a portion on the N. E. and also S. W.

Blackshear, after Gen. David Blackshear, of Laurens county, a soldier and legislator, is the seat of justice, situated on the middle branch of St. Illa, called Hurricane creek. New place.

Zero is a post-office, near Initial Point. Strickland post-office is in N. W., and Grey's in S. central, 9th District.

R. R. from Savannah runs through this county.

Gen. Franklin Pierce, an officer in the late Mexican war, 12th President of the United States, was born in New Hampshire, 1801; inaugurated March, 1853; Member of Congress from New Hampshire.

95. **PIKE COUNTY** has Spalding N., Monroe E., Upson S., Merriwether W. Portions of the Pine mountains are in this county, and form the boundary between it and Upson on the S. Spurs are visible near Barnesville, which become a continuous range to Flint river, which flows through them, when they rise again forming the boundary between Merriwether and Talbot, and bending S. W. in Harris, reach Chattahoochee river between Mountain and Mulberry creeks. Plainly seen from Griffin, some 15 miles S. and S. W. Flint river is W., and Elkins and Potatoe creeks are in this county.

Zebulon is the capital, 12 miles S. Griffin, 77 W. Milledgeville, 27 S. Fayetteville, 17 N. W. Thomaston, 30

W. Indian Springs, 25 Forsyth. Since the R. R. brings every thing to their doors at Griffin and Barnesville, Zebulon, out of the way, is rather on the decline.

Barnesville, post village, is in S. E. corner of the county, where a R. R. diverges, 18 miles S. E. Griffin, from the Macon and Western, and runs to Thomaston, some 18 miles. It has an academy, two houses of worship, hotels, shops, stores, and some 50 dwellings.

Liberty Hill is another post village in N. E. part, 12 miles N. Barnesville.

Milner is on the R. R., 6 miles from Barnesville, a post-office and 5 or 6 houses, with a steam mill, nearly central between Macon and Atlanta.

Harmony is 4 miles W. Milner.

Van Buren is in N. E. corner; 20 houses and 2 schools; 14 Forsyth, 12 Griffin.

Williamsville is in the S. W., and Hollands N. W.

Zebulon Montgomery Pike spent some years in exploring the country west of the Mississippi, by direction of the Government. He was a most strict disciplinarian, yet the idol of his troops. He was killed by an explosion of a mine of powder at Little York, Canada, 27th April, 1813. Born in New Jersey, 1779. Congress order a large frigate built soon after his death, to be called "General Pike," as a token of respect. County named 1822.

96. POLK COUNTY was taken chiefly from Paulding in 1851. Floyd and a corner of Cass N., Paulding E., Harralson S., Alabama W. Euharlee creek runs N. E. into Etow'ah and Cedar, N. W. into Coosa river. Dug Down mountain in S. part.

Cedar Town, in Cedar Valley, and near Cedar Creek, is the county town, 10 miles from Cave Spring, 24 Dallas, and 20 from Rome. New, and not a large place.

Post-offices are, Punkin Pile, 10 miles S. Court-house, and Vanwert, in the N. E.

Mineral springs are in S. W., Esom Hill W.

Camp Ground 8 miles W. Court-house, Mount Vernon academy N.

In Cedar Valley is a good Female school.

Slate Quarry is near Vanwert, the old capital of Paulding. This slate is of an excellent quality and easily obtained, and can be furnished on the R. Rs. for about \$10 per square, *i. e.*, enough to cover 100 square feet.

Yellow Stone was a post-office, but not on the last United States list.

James K. Polk, 10th President of the United States; a native of North Carolina, 1795; died 15th of June, 1849, in Tennessee, where he had spent most of his life. He was Member of Congress and Speaker during Jackson's administration; a most excellent chairman, with a fine, sonorous voice. He conducted the Mexican war, the commencement of which was somewhat unusual.

97. PULASKI COUNTY is bounded N. by Twiggs and Houston, E. by Laurens, S. by Telfair, S. W. by Wilcox, and W. by Dooley and a corner of Houston. The Ocmulgee runs through the W. part, Gum Swamp creek through the E., and falls into Little Ocmulgee.

Hawkinsville, on the W. side of the river, is the capital, and is quite a flourishing place. 62 miles S. S. W. Milledgeville, 44 N. W. Jacksonville.

Hartford was the place of public business till 1836. Perhaps it is not so healthy.

Sea shells in abundance are found on the banks of the river.

Lawson is a post-office, in S. W. part; Longstreet in N. W., a long village of several houses with Baptist meeting-house, also Cross creek post-office S. W. Public places are *Walker's* in the N., Gum Swamp N. E.

Count Pulaski, a Brigadier General in our Revolutionary army, was a Poleander of distinguished birth, courage, and patriotism. He failed in his efforts to restore his own country to freedom. Mortally wounded in the attack on Savannah, 1779. Savannah has erected a monument to his memory.

98. PUTNAM COUNTY has Morgan on the N., Greene and Hancock on the E., Baldwin and Jones on the S. and Jasper on the W.

This county was erected from Baldwin in 1807. The first Superior Court was held at Hillsboro', by Judge Early, in February, 1808; and the next session in Eatonton, in August, in the building lately occupied by Mr. Randall, as a storehouse. The first election was held in January, 1808, and 540 votes given for county officers. Eatonton is the capital.

Public Places, Hillsboro', Half Acre, Cross Roads.

Eatonton, Post-town and capital, Putnam county, named after General Eaton, for some years consul in the Barbary States, is situated 21 miles N. N. W. Milledgeville; 22 miles S. W. Greensboro; 22 S. S. E. Madison; 18 E. Monticello; 28 N. N. E. Clinton; 28 N. W. Sparta, and contains Court-house, which cost 6,000 dollars; Jail; two Academies; brick Masonic Hall; a branch of the State Bank, and one of the finest houses of worship in the up-country. In this, which cost \$6,000, the Baptists and Presbyterians worship. To the meeting-house is attached a fine toned bell, weighing three hundred pounds. A good bell is a great convenience in a village. The Academies and meeting-house are situated in a most beautiful grove. With the Academies is connected a Library, which cost 600 dollars, and which has since been enlarged, and a Philosophical Apparatus purchased in London, for \$2,500.

The citizens have evinced considerable taste in their public buildings, and much public spirit in erecting them. The fence around the grove needs repairing.—Population in November, 1828, 726; 379 whites, and 347 blacks. The number of houses is 69; doctors 6, lawyers 7, shops, etc. 35; four-wheel carriages 13.

Among the "venerable dead" in the cemetery near the meeting-house, lie the remains of Stephen W. Harris, for a number of years Judge of our Superior Court.

The lots for this town were sold on the 14th April, 1808. The first *framed* building was erected during this year, by Wm. Williams, and is now occupied by Mr. Holt, as a shoe-store.

Eatonton has grown—some fine buildings erected since

1837. The Methodists built a new meeting-house in 1857. The male Academy is on the S. E. border of the Town, instead of being in the Grove near the Female School. Here *Jesse Mercer* preached many years, till 1827.

Distinguished men have resided in this county. Judges S. W. Harris, Shorter, and Merriwether, W. W. Mason, Chancellor of Alabama, Charles P. Gordon, a Legislator and pious man: died 1836. *Thomas Cooper*, father of Colonel Mark A. Cooper, of Cass, *Wm. Flourney*, both intelligent and benevolent men. *Rev. John Collingsworth*, a Methodist preacher, resided and died in this county, a man of prayer and faithfulness. *Doct. Henry Branham*, one of the earliest physicians, lived to a good old age. The *Great Revival* of 1827 began in Eatonton, during which over 20,000 persons were hopefully converted.

The first convention on the subject of railroads was held in Eatonton, September, 1831, attended by some 80 delegates from over 30 counties. Liberty, Chatham, Richmond, Talbot, Campbell, etc., were represented. This meeting was called by C. P. Gordon and W. W. Mason, and others. It was resolved that at the ensuing Legislature, a charter be asked for a railroad from Augusta to this place, which was granted; but altered to go to Athens and Madison at the next session.

Turnwold Academy is 10 miles N. E.

Arrarat W. Enon, Harmony near Glades & Roads, Tirzah 7 miles W., Fairfield S. E., Salem S. W.

Hearnville is a post-office, and few houses in N. W. corner of the county.

Rockville is 9 miles E. of the Court-house. There are other public spots besides the other post-offices.

The Factory on Little river, 3 miles W. of the Court-house, is a public spot, where a house of worship has been built for the laborers.

Camp Ground, 7 miles S. E.

Rev. Alonzo Church, now President of Franklin College, taught the Academy in Eatonton several years, and was called hence to be a Professor in the College. As a teacher he sustained a high reputation.

Rev. Carlisle Beman has also taught in this place.

Israel Putnam was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1718; was Commander at the battle of Bunker's Hill, 17th June, 1775. General Warren, the first distinguished martyr to Liberty, was killed in this battle. Died in Connecticut, 1790. In his last years he was a religious man, and his house was the house of prayer. General Putnam was the oldest Major-General in the army for several years prior to his death.

99. QUITMAN COUNTY was cut out of Randolph and Stewart, in 1858. Stewart is N., Randolph E., Clay and corner of Randolph S., Chattahoochee river W. The railroad, which diverges from "South Western," on S. boundary of Sumter, at Smithsville, terminates in this county just S. of Georgetown, opposite Eufaula in Alabama. Pataula, a large creek, runs through the S. E. part, on which are falls that would turn any kind of machinery.*

Georgetown is the seat of justice, 27 miles S. W. of Lumpkin, near Chattahoochee river. It will soon grow into notice and enlargement, and probably extend its limits S. to the railroad depot. The cars reached this spot in June, 1860.

Bladen Creek post-office N. E. corner.

Pataula is a public place 9 miles S. E. of the Court-house.

Gen. Quitman was Member of Congress from Mississippi, and an officer in the late Mexican war; died 1859.

100. RABUN COUNTY forms the N. E. corner of the State. North Carolina is on the N., South Carolina E., Habersham, separated by Tallulah river is S., and Towns county W. Nature has provided the Blue Ridge for its Western boundary. County was organized in 1821 or 1822.

Clayton is the capital, 156 miles N. Milledgville, 23 Clarksville, 12 N. Tallulah Falls, and 20 S. Franklin in North Carolina. Laid out in 1821.

* Why does not enterprise lay hold of this spot, now called Lowell, and make it what its namesake in N. E. is? It is begun.

Like Clarksville this is a high and healthy spot ; and it would be a kind of generous charity, to leave with the tavern-keepers in those two places, some of the loose change which is bestowed so freely on our northern *haunts* of pleasure : provided, *nevertheless*, that they will make their houses of entertainment as comfortable and desirable as have their neighbors at Athens, and at Pendleton and Greenville, in our sister State. What is the state of the public houses at Clayton and Clarksville, I know not. There is at least one good one at Gainesville ; but there is so little attention paid to them in some places, that I will leave one remark for those who conduct them : shooting is easily made, and chickens easily raised : give a genteel traveller a clean bed, a broiled chicken, and a cup of *coffee*, (not stained water,) and he will not complain : no, he will forego the gratification of his appetite for the luxuries and sweet things of Savannah and Augusta, and remain the summer with you, to inhale your mountain air, and drink your pure water ; but give him a dirty bed, sheets that any one else has lain in, without washing, and he is gone ! Let the tavern-keepers of these two places repair the road to Athens, prepare comfortable accommodations (if they have not already) for genteel company, and they need not fear but that in a few summers, as many visitants will flock to them as do now to Pendleton and Greenville.

Clayton is the most northerly town in the State, except Hiwassee in Towns, being not more than ten miles S. of the 35°.

Wm. Rabun, a native of Halifax, North Carolina, in 1771, was many years President of the Senate ; Governor, *ex officio* and elected Governor in 1817. He was a member and chorister of Powelton church many years, and a truly religious man ; giving aid to all the benevolent institutions of the age. Like some *small men*, he was not bloated by office. In a correspondence, when he was Governor, with Gen. Jackson, he exhibited great strength of intellect.

Died while Governor, at his plantation, Oct., 1819. Dr.

Mercer, at the request of the Legislature, preached his funeral sermon.

101. RANDOLPH COUNTY has Stewart and Webster N., Terrell E., Calhoun and Clay S., and Clay and Quitman W. In 1829, Randolph and Lee extended from Chattahoochee to Flint, and from Muscogee and Marion on N., to Early and Baker on the S. Head waters of Ichawaynochaway are in this county. Laid out in 1828 from Lee.

Cuthbert is the capital, a place of much importance, the seat of "South-Western Female College," which has been in operation some 7 years. The cars reached this spot in June; here the road divides; one branch runs to Fort Gaines S. W., the other W. N. W. to Eufaula.

Some 9 post-offices; Brooksville is in N. E., Buford S., on Pachitla creek near Utah. *Odchodka* is an Indian name, and has a post-office, but must be in Quitman. *Piniior* is W. of Court-house. Pumpkintown is 10 miles N. Court-house.

John Randolph was an eccentric character, a native of Virginia, in 1778, and descended from Pocahontas. So young did he appear when he first went to take his seat in Congress, that the Speaker seemed unwilling to qualify him, and asked him if he was of age: "Ask my constituents," was his answer. Member of Congress and Senator several years; Minister to Russia, in 1830. Died in Philadelphia, 1834, on his way to Europe.

102. RICHMOND COUNTY is one of the early settled counties. Houses were built in Augusta, in 1735. Men trading with the Indians for peltry resorted to this place. Mc Bean's creek forms the Southern boundary between this and Burke.

Bath and *Mount Enon* are on Spirit Creek, 14 or 15 miles S. W. Augusta.

Mount Enon was the site of an Academy where several young men were instructed, from 1807 to 1811. Both places are now used as summer retreats chiefly, by families from Burke. Bath had in 1836, 14 families; Presbyterian Meeting-house, Academy, etc. This is a healthy

region, of pure water, sandy soil, rising into considerable elevation. Dr. Henry Holcomb made his home here before he went to Philadelphia. Rev. C. O. Scriven was the first Rector of the Academy.

Augusta, city and cap., Richmond county, is the second town for size in the State. The Savannah river here has a large bend, so that the town stands on the south-west bank, 88 miles E. N. E. Milledgeville, 127 N. N. W. Savannah, 140 N. W. Charleston, 83 W. Columbia, 23 S. S. W. Edgefield Court-house. Latitude $33^{\circ} 33'$, longitude $5^{\circ} 18'$. The town is well laid out, the streets are wide, meeting each other at right angles, and ornamented with trees, and many of the houses are spacious and elegant. The public buildings are an elegant city hall, 120 feet by 60 feet, three stories high; a masonic hall; a spacious academy, the main body of which is 45 by 40 feet, with two wings $93\frac{1}{2}$ by 32 feet, containing commodious rooms for the rector and other instructors; court-house, jail, theatre, arsenal, hospital, female asylum, building for free school, two markets, five banks, and seven houses for public worship, viz: one for Presbyterians, one for Methodists, one for Episcopalians, one for Baptists, one for Roman Catholics, one for Unitarians, and one for Africans.

The City Hall is a most splendid building, and a beautiful ornament to the city; the cost was \$100,000. The houses of worship for the Baptists, Methodists, and Unitarians, are on Greene street; the Presbyterian, which has an excellent clock, on Telfair street, and the Episcopalian near the bridge.

The Methodist house was built about 1805, Presbyterian 1808 or 9; Catholic about 1815; Episcopal about 1820; Baptist 1820; Unitarian 1828.

Among the benevolent institutions of Augusta ought not to be forgotten its "Poor School," which has been supported a number of years by private liberality, and has now one hundred pupils. Lately it has become a fortunate legatee; Dr. Anderson Watkins, well known as a gentleman of great benevolence, has bequeathed to it \$5,000, and Mr. Campbell a similar sum.

In the Academy are seventy pupils. The salary of the rector is \$1,500, and that of the English teacher \$1,000. A branch of the Academy is located at the Sand hills, and the salary of its teacher is \$200, besides the tuition money. The annual income of the Academy is more than \$4,000, arising from rents, tuition money, &c.

Augusta is a place of much trade. More than 250,000 bags of cotton are annually deposited here, and thence carried down the river to Savannah and Charleston, for the European and Northern markets. From October 1, 1825, to October 1, 1826, there were 143,633 bags of cotton stored in this place. Here are 20 warehouses, large buildings, from 300 to 500 feet long, and 40 broad, to secure the immense quantities of produce and merchandise brought to town. Broad street, where the greatest part of the produce is sold, is 180 feet wide, and two miles long, passing nearly through the centre of the city.

There are ten to fifteen steamboats on the river, which perform a trip in four or five days, and carry passengers, and from 800 to 1,000 bags of cotton. Besides these, there are pole boats, which take from 500 to 1000.

Augusta supplies all the up-country, east of the Oconee, and a good deal west of it, with merchandise; she also sends many tons into Tennessee, and into North and South Carolina. Recently, however, Hamburg, a small town opposite, on the South Carolina side, founded in 1821, has supplied some goods for the Carolinas. A bridge, four hundred yards long, connects the two towns.

Five papers are issued from the Augusta press.

The first house in Augusta was built in 1735, by General Oglethorpe. Near the spot where the Episcopal Church now stands, a British fort, commanded by Col. Brown, was surrendered to the Americans. Gen. Pickens, and Cols. Clarke and Lee commanded. The Legislature met here in 1776.

The city is governed by a mayor and members of council.

Freights to Savannah are from one dollar to $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bag; to Charleston \$1 50 to 75 cents.

Olden History.—In the fall of 1776, there were not more than forty or fifty houses—most of these log. The river was then crossed by a ferry-boat, owned by Mr. Ilicks, just where the bridge now crosses. Families remembered to be there residing were, Messrs. Bug, Glascock, Walton, McLean, &c. Harrisburg was then a plantation, but houses were raised there about 1794. Soon after the termination of the Revolution, people flocked here in scores: Ennis, Jack, J. Wilson, Connell, Bush, Fox, &c., were merchants; Criswell, DeAmmon, and Leigh, were mechanics; soon Brown, Gardner, two Tubmans, Longstreet, Wallace, &c., were settled in this place.

In 1805 there were no buildings west of Bennoch's corner, on Campbell and Broad streets; all west, where the Planter's Hotel is situated, was a cornfield. Around the site of the new market, was a cluster of houses called *Springfield*, and a house of worship for the blacks. Here was Grayson's fort during the war. There were some houses in Harrisburg, and an old tobacco ware-house near the river; this was used in the late war as barracks for the soldiers. The lower part of the town below the bridge was then the most populous and fashionable. *Ashton's Retreat*, lower part of Broad street, was the resort for the fashionables of the day. Public houses then were Eagle Tavern, on Reynold street, and City Hotel, where the Eagle and Phoenix now stands. There were no warehouses at this period for the reception of cotton, but McKinne's was soon built, just above the bridge. Each purchaser of cotton weighed it before his own door, where it remained, piled up among the trees on the sidewalks, till sent off in boats. Barter was then much in vogue, and the proportion to the amount in goods which the seller would take, frequently would control the price of the article.

At three or four gin-houses much of the cotton raised in the vicinity, and in Burke, was cleaned. One near

the Methodist Meeting-house, and one near Fox's corner, are still standing, having been converted into dwellings.

Doctor Wray opened a drug store in 1802, on the north side of Broad street, near his present residence. Doctor Murray, as a physician, had sold drugs prior to this period, but his stock was small.

The old Court-house* was on the river bank, and here the Legislature assembled for some years. It is believed that they assembled afterwards in a house on Greene street, below Doctor Anthony's; this house was burned some twenty years ago.

Augusta has suffered severely from fires within the last ten years. In February, 1829, several buildings were burned west of the Planter's Hotel, on south side of Broad street; but in April of the same year, a fire broke out in the day-time in Ellis street, and swept every building almost to the river; hundreds of families were houseless. In the fall of 1836, several buildings were consumed on Broad street, in front of the Planter's Hotel.

Through the energy of Col. Samuel Hale, the city is supplied with pure water from Turnkit's spring, a mile or two west. Families are supplied at a moderate price.

Colonel Gould established a law school in this city some four or five years ago, and instructed three or four classes of young men; but he relinquished it on being appointed to a more lucrative office.

Near the city, on the Sand-hills, is the United States Arsenal. Formerly it was located near the river, but was found to be a very sickly spot.

Augusta Cemetery.—The oldest epitaph is that on a stone erected to the memory of *Francis Lander*, who died

* In 1785, Judge Walton, in his address to the Jury, mentions that the Legislature is soon to assemble in Augusta, and asks, where they are to sit, since there are no public buildings? It is probable the Court-house was destroyed during the war. The public records were all carried off by the British, or burned, so that we have no documents further back than the Revolution. Judges in this region: John Stewart, in 1782; Walton, in 1783-5; William Stith, in 1786; John Houston, in 1792.

1787. Many stones are broken down, and urns knocked off—a disgrace to the city. The police now prohibit sepulture in this spot, *i. e.* around the Episcopal Church. Here lie the bones of General George Mathews, Seaborn Jones, Commodore Oliver Bowen, a patriot of 1775, died in 1800. *Robert Forsyth*, federal marshal of Georgia, “died in the year 1794, a victim of his office in the support of the laws.” William Thompson, Esq., an officer of the 9th Pennsylvania regiment, made a “sacrifice of his blood on the altar of Liberty;” died in 1794. Here, too, are the remains of *Caroline Elizabeth Smelt*, born December, 1800; died September, 1817. Her memoirs were written by Rev. Dr. Waddell, and passed through many editions—an eminent instance of early piety.

Such was Augusta in 1837. In 1859, 16,984 was the number of inhabitants, and the city greatly enlarged. It is widening out on both the Georgia and Savannah railroads, on which houses are erected several miles from the Court-house. The question of a railroad direct to Macon absorbs every mind. It would run via Milledgeville and Sparta to Warrenton, and will be a popular thoroughfare. It has very warm advocates in this place.

Post-offices: Richmond Factory on Spirit creek, is 14 miles S. Court-house.

Belair is on the Georgia railroad, 10 miles W. Court-house. McBean depot, is on Savannah railroad, near Burke county line.

Summerville, formerly Sand hills, is 3 miles W. A large number of families reside here the whole year. Summerville is capital of Chattooga county; an incorporated town in Emanuel; mistakes will be made in regard to mail matters, unless post-masters and others are very careful.

The Augusta Canal, which begun in 1845, by building a dam across Savannah a few miles above, which affords power for mills and machinery of every kind, adds very much to the industrious pursuits and wealth of the place. There are in the county some 20 saw-mills, and the same number of grist-mills, that run by water, besides those on

the Canal ; then some 8 steam saw and grist-mills. There are stone quarries, in several directions ; machine shops for railroads cars, and for almost every kind of machinery are in operation, which gives the place a business-like appearance. Flouring mills are splendid.

Rev. Dr. Robert Cunningham was the Presbyterian minister in this city, many years. Rev. Dr. Wm. T. Brantly, was the Baptist ; both men of talent and varied learning, gone, gone long since, to their unchangeable home. The Charleston Railroad Co. have erected a R. R., bridge, and run their cars into the city.

The Duke of Richmond, was active in Parliament in behalf of the Colonies ; this county was named in 1777.

103. SCHLEY COUNTY was formed out of Macon, Marion, and Sumter, in 1857. Taylor, separated by Cedar-creek, is N., Macon and Sumter E., Sumter S., and Marion W. Buck's creek runs E., through the county. Head waters of the Muchalee are in the S. part.

Ellaville is the seat of justice, yet but a small place, S. of the centre, 18 miles S. E. Buena Vista, 21 North Americus. It is on, or near the site of *Pond town* ; the fabled Bird is renovated.

Fragoetta in N. W., and *Poindexter* in N. E., are the post-offices.

Quebec post-office is in the S. part, just on the line of Sumter.

Friendship post-office. Baptist meeting-house erected at Court-house in 1860.

Wm. Schley, a native of Maryland ; Judge of the Middle Circuit, 1825—7 ; Governor 1835—7, resides in Augusta. He is much beloved, and respected by all.

104. SCRIVEN COUNTY was cut off from Burke in 1793. The mouth of Briar creek, where it falls into Savannah, is in this county. Ogechee forms its western boundary along which the Central railroad runs.

Sylvania is the county seat, 6 miles S. of the old capital, 130 miles S. E. M., 63 N. Savannah, 60 S. E. Augusta.

Jacksonboro, in the fork of Briar and Beaver dam creeks, was the old capital, but a sickly spot.

Nine or ten post-offices. Black and Buck creeks post-offices, are in the E. part, Mobley's Pond N. E. corner, Halcyondale, Ogechee, and Scarboro, are on the railroad. Temperance in E. of Jackson'sboro' Barcom Academy 3 miles N., and Paris Academy 4 miles from the railroad, Western part.

Gen. Scriven, a native of South Carolina, was killed by the British, near Midway, M. H., Liberty county, in Nov., 1778. Several of his descendants have been useful and prominent men in the State. Chas. O., his son, a graduate of Brown University, was the Baptist pastor of Sunbury, many years. Died of a cancer in N. York July, 1830, aged 57.

105. SPALDING COUNTY was laid out from Pike and Henry, in 1851. Flint river is the western boundary, most of the whole length of the county, and Towaliga creek separates the N. E. part from Henry, Potatloe creek runs S. through Pike and Upson into Flint. A point of Clayton touches the N. W. corner, Henry bounds the remainder of the north line, Butts and a corner of Munroe on the E., Merriwether and a corner of Coweta and Fayette lie W.

Griffin is the capital, 12 miles N. Zebulon, 25 Forsyth, 43 by Railroad S. Atlanta and 60 N. W. Macon.

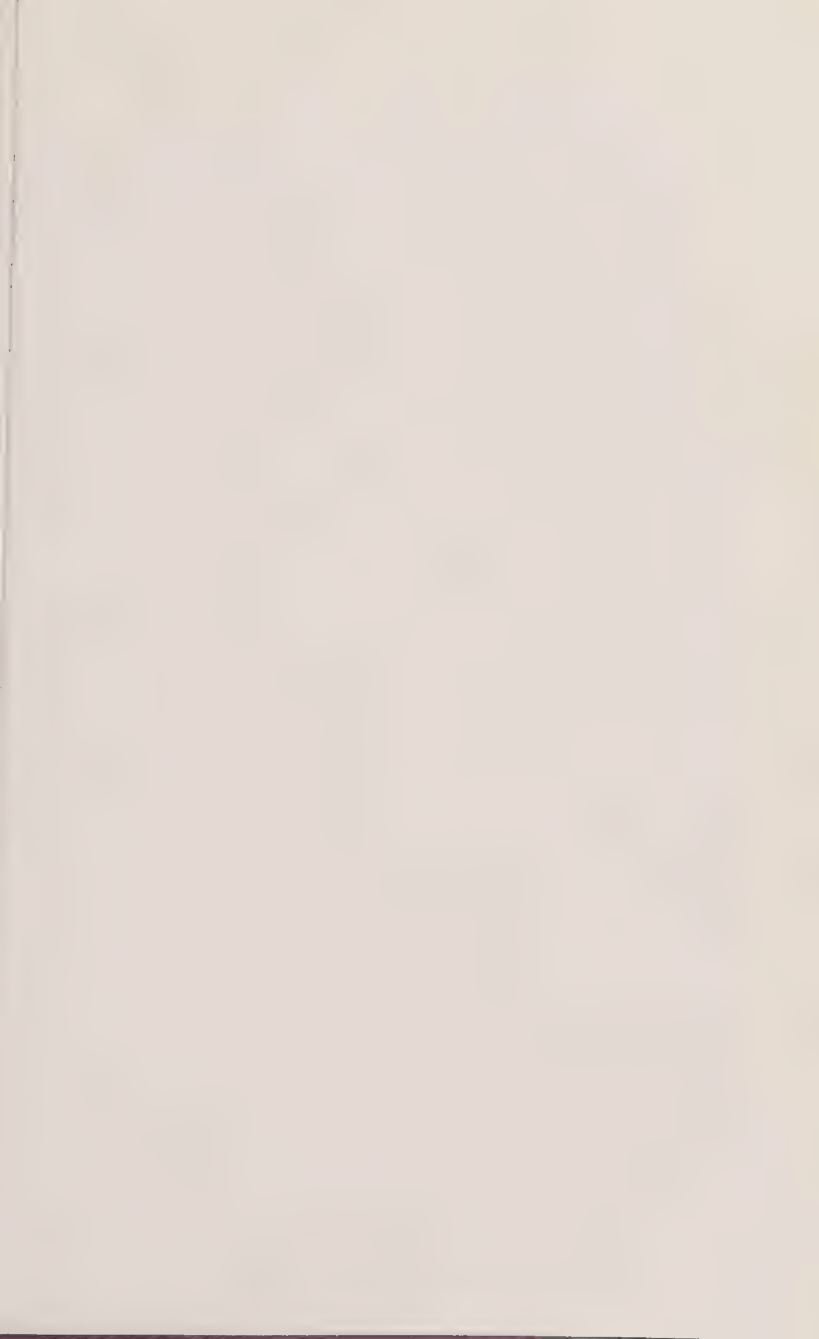
Five houses of worship, for Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Reformers, and Primitives. New court-house erected 1859.

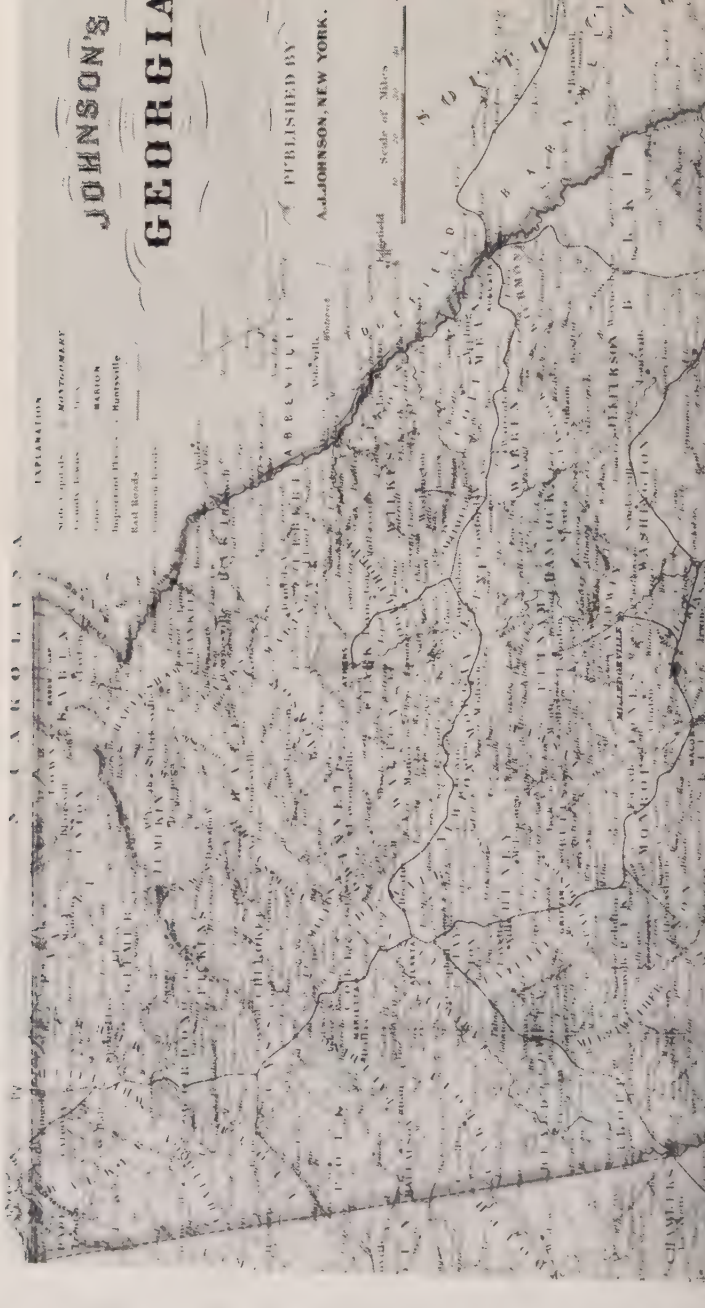
Griffin Female and Synodical Female College are good institutions. under Methodists and Presbyterians. They have been in operation some 7 or 8 years, and have from 100 to 130 pupils each ; in both are some 14 teachers.

Shops for manufacturing most kinds of useful articles, are in operation.

Marshall College was opened in 1854. It has graduated one class ; 93 young men and boys last session of 1859. A. E. Marshall. A. M., now has charge of it.

No healthier spot in the State ; soil very poor, and water excellent ; bilious fever or ague is seldom known. There is not a musqueto-bar in the city, it is presumed.





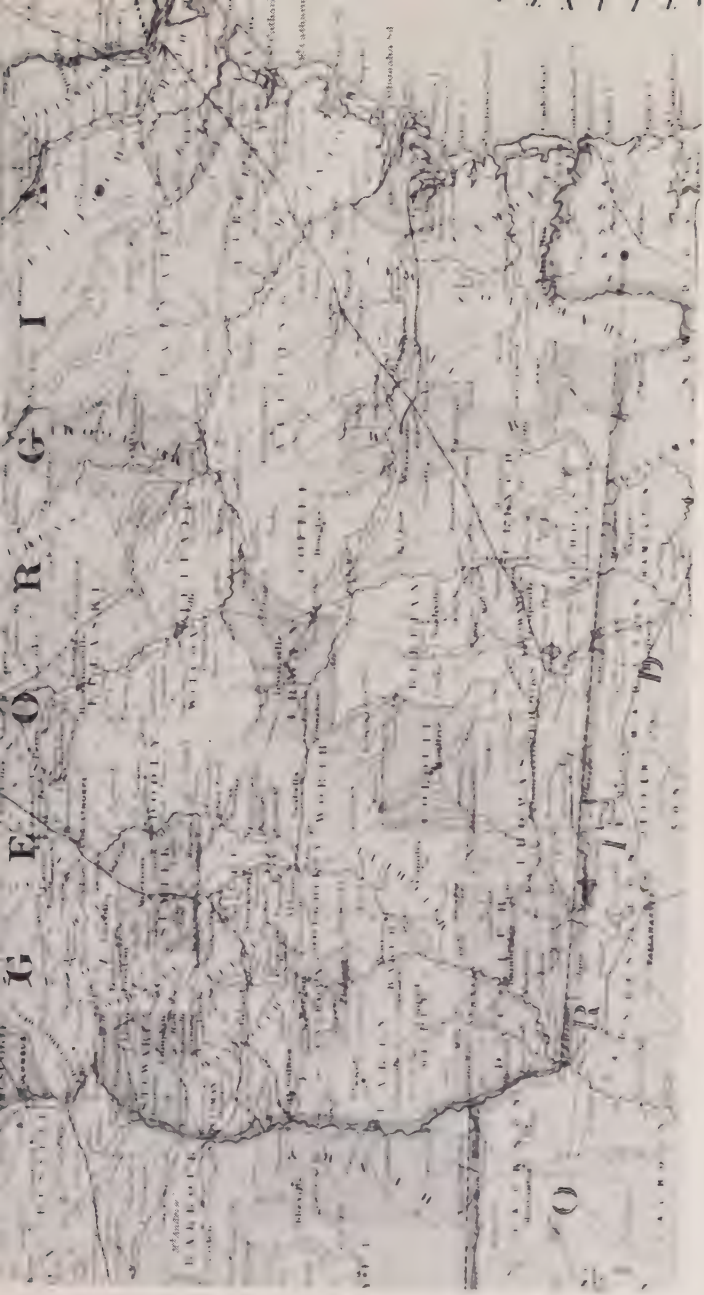
EXPLANATION

- State Capitals
- County Towns
- Cities
- Important Places
- Rail Roads
- Common Roads

JOHNSON'S
GEORGIA

PUBLISHED BY
A. JOHNSON, NEW YORK.

Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40



Georgia As It Appeared In 1860

Pine mountains have a beautiful appearance some six miles below Zebulon. Rock mountain in Dekalb can be seen from the higher stories of some dwellings.

Population a fraction less than 3,000 in 1859; city greatly improved by the erection of rows of brick buildings, and more still in progress; great fire, November, 1859.

Drewryville is a small village in S. W. corner, W. side Flint.

Double Cabins 6 miles E. contains 3 or 4 houses. York is a post-office N. W. Less cotton comes to this place since railroads are become convenient to regions that used to send here; 30,000 bags of last crop sold here.

The new railroad via Newman to Jacksonville, Ala., now nearly graded to Newman, and one expected from Madison via Indian Springs and Monticello, are giving life and activity to Griffin; houses much needed; many are crowding to the place.

Thos. Spalding, a native of Glynn county in 1774, was an eminently useful man in our State for half a century. He was in our Legislature, Member of Congress, residing on Sapelo Island in McIntosh. He wrote the Biography of Oglethorpe, and was useful in our Historical Society. Died in 1851, aged 77 years.

106. STEWART COUNTY is bounded by Chattahoochee N., Webster E., Randolph and Quitman S., Chattahoochee river W., Hodchodkee and Hannahatchee creeks. Soil fertile, and climate healthy.

Lumpkin is the seat of justice, 23d district of old Lee, and on lot 82; from Cuthbert 22 miles, from Columbus 35, Starkville 50, Americus 45, Florence 16, which was first called Liverpool.

The first house was built in August, 1830, and the place incorporated in December.

This is now a large town, with several houses of worship, masonic female college; population estimated at 2,500.

Roanoke, an incorporated village in 1832, which had grown up to be a considerable town, was burned in May,

1836, by the Creek Indians ; several families were killed, and much goods carried off. There was a battle the same year, at Shephard's plantation, in which Capt. Germany exhibited true courage, to whose aid Capt. Jer-nigan came ; several men and many Indians were killed.

Post-offices are Florence, on the river below Roanoke, which is now nearly extinct, and 7 others.

Scienceville is a post village in S. E. The inference from the name is logical, that a good school is located here, and that the people are fond of learning, and some learned men are residents of the neighborhood. Summerfield is near, Spring Grove is N. W., Green Hill is in N. E. corner.

Gen. Daniel Stewart was in our Legislature 21 years. He was in the Revolutionary army when only 15 years old. On a stormy night he and eight others made their escape from a prison-ship in Charleston Harbor. Joined the Presbyterians in Liberty when near 60 years old ; born in Liberty 1761 ; died 1829.

107. SUMTER COUNTY was laid out from Lee, 1830. Schley and Macon are N., Dooly E., separated by Flint river, Lee and Terrill S., Webster and a corner of Marion W. Muchalee creek runs through centrally, and Kinchafoonee in S. W. corner.

Americus, near Muchalee creek, on lot 156 in 27th district—originally Lee—30 miles Drayton, 25 N. Starkville, 40 S. E. Lumpkin, 30 from Tazewell, old Court-house of Marion, 100 S. W. M.; was incorporated 1832. In 1836 it counted 160 dwellings, now probably 150 ; meeting-houses for Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists, and two female high schools.

A Female Institute, by a Lutheran minister, was opened here in 1852. The town covers a large space, houses scattered, but many of them large and elegant.

Nine or ten post offices ; *Botsford* is a small post village of 12 houses, S. W., 10 from Court-house ; Danville p. o. is 16 E., on Flint river.

Plains of Dura are west ; rather a long village, with a store, few houses, doctor, post-office, etc.

Pondtown, a post village many years ago, used to be in Marion, some 14 miles N. Americus. Providence, another p. o., is in the western part on Kinchafoonee.

Corinth, Lamar, and Huguenin in S. E. corner, are small places.

Smithville is on S. line of this county, just above the Lee boundary, where the railroad leaves the road to Albany and runs to Fort Gaines and to Eufaula. This will rise to importance; begun in fall of 1857.

Gen. Thos. Sumter, a distinguished soldier in S. C. during the Revolution, was born in Va. *Marion* was known as the "*Swamp-fox*," Sumter as the "*Game-cock*;" they possessed both cunning and courage to rival their enemies. Died June, 1832, and, as usual, had ridden 20 miles the previous day.

108. TALBOT COUNTY has Merriwether N., Upson N. E., separated by Flint river, Taylor E., Marion and Muscogee S., Harris W. Lazer is the principal creek. All the S. E. part was cut off to make Taylor county. This county has produced immense crops.

Talbotton is the seat of justice, 93 miles from M., 35 S. E. Lagrange, 22 Hamilton, 14 Marshall's Ferry on Flint river. It was begun about 1828-9. It has three houses of worship, two academies, and the Collingsworth Institute is 1 mile south. The Oak mountains begin in N. E. part and go on west. Hamilton is on the most western spur. Pine mountains, too, are in the northern boundary.

Geneva, on the railroad 7 miles S. Court-house, is the most important village, as it is the spot where travellers going to Talbotton stop, and where stages take them to railroad, over 30 miles from Columbus.

Belvue is a small village 8 miles N. Court-house.

Box Spring is 10 miles S. W. *Bluff Spring* is on western side. *Centre* is 7 miles E.; it is about as old as Talbotton. *Pleasant Hill* is N. E., about 6 miles from Double Bridges. *Redbone* p. o. *Prattsburgh* is E. on the Taylor line. *Quito* is N. W. near Oak Mt.

Besides the above post-offices, Pine Hill is in S. W.

corner; Buchanan's store near Pine mountains, N. W.; Chalybeate Spring is on the mountains, 8 miles E. Warm Springs in Merriwether.

Matthew Talbot, a native of Bedford, Va., was a useful member of our Legislature, President of the Senate, and Governor *ex-officio* between the death of Gov. Rabun and a new election by the Legislature. His father, who was a Presbyterian, removed to Wilkes, Ga., 1783. The subject of this notice was born in 1767; died 1827.

109. TALIAFERRO COUNTY was formed out of the counties contiguous, in 1825. It has an irregular shape. Tributaries of Little river bound part of the E. and N. lines. Head streams of Ogechee river are in S. part.

Crawfordville is the county town, 45 miles N. E. M., 19 Greensboro', 20 S. Washington, 28 S. S. E. Lexington, 10 Powelton, 22 Wrightsboro', 18 Warrenton; houses of worship for Baptists and Methodists, and good academies. It is on the Ga. railroad from Augusta to Atlanta, but has not grown much.

Raytown is a post village in N. E. part, 8 miles Crawfordville, 13 Washington, 12 Wrightsboro', 35 Lexington. It is but a small place. *Fair-Play* and *Fielden* are also in this region.

Sharon, a post village, is on the Branch Railroad from Double Wells to Washington, 6 miles from Cumming. Near Raytown is Catholic house of worship.

The celebrated *Robert Greer*, the Ga. *Almanac Maker*, resided many years in this neighborhood, and thence removed to Butts.

Benjamin Taliaferro, a native of Va., removed to Broadriver, Wilkes, when young. He was President of Ga. Senae, Judge of Supterior Courts, and Member of Congress, 1801. Died in 1820.

110. TATTNALL COUNTY is surrounded by Emanuel, Bullock, Liberty, and a corner of Bryan, Appling, and Montgomery. It is some 60 years since it was laid out. Ohoopie river runs through the county and falls into Altamaha on the S. W. Pendleton's creek is a large branch of this river.

Reidsville is the county seat, some 5 miles E. Ohoopie river. It was incorporated in 1832, having been called Tattnall Court-house; it is a small place.

Bull Creek, Long Branch, Matlock, Perry's Mills, an old place near Altamaha, N. W., and Watermelon are post-offices. Brinton's mills are in S. E.

Josiah Tattnall, a native of Bonaventure, the old family homestead, 4 miles S. Savannah, was in our Legislature frequently; also Member of Congress, and Senator, and Governor of the State. A son of his was in Congress in 1821-7; another has won renown as a naval officer.

111. TAYLOR COUNTY was formed out of Talbot, Crawford, Macon, and Marion, in 1852. It touches also Schley on the S., and Upson on the N. The Flint bounds it on the N. and N. E. Whitewater creek is in the S., and Patsaliga in the N. E.

Butler is the county town, on the R. R., centrally located, yet a small place.

Post-offices are Daviston N. W., Howard W. side, on R. R., Carsonville N., near the Flint, Agency, on Flint river, Reynolds, on R. R., E. part of county.

Zachary Taylor, a general in the Mexican war, was most successful in discomfiting the enemy. He was President of the United States, but died, and Mr. Fillmore, Vice, managed public affairs with great propriety.

112. TELFAIR COUNTY lies in the same circle of Ocmulgee river. Pulaski and a corner of Laurens are N., Montgomery E., Coffee and Irwin S., and Wilcox W. Ocmulgee bounds it W. and S., Little Ocmulgee E. Turnpike and Sugar creeks fall into Little Ocmulgee.

Jacksonville, near Ocmulgee river, is the capital. An old but small place.

Lumber City, near the mouth of Little Ocmulgee, is the seat of extensive mills to saw the immense quantities of Pine lumber that grows in this region; this is floated down the Altamaha to Darien, thence taken to New York and to Europe. This town has declined—gone down.

Cobbville, Copeland N. W. corner, McRae's store S. W., Sugar Creek E., Temperance W. side, are all post-offices.

Then Clayville is 10 miles E. Court-house. Some other public places.

Edward Telfair, a native of Scotland in 1735, came to Georgia in 1766; was a Member of Congress 1778; Senator from Chatham, in our Legislature, during a session of which, at Louisville, he spoke on an important subject, for Congressmen then had the privilege of debating (*Major Oliver Porter*). He was Governor in 1786, also '90 to '93. One of his sons was a Member of Congress; another has been useful to his country. Mr. T. died 1807, in the 72d year of his age.

113. TERRELL COUNTY was made out of Randolph and Lee in 1856. Webster and Sumter are N., Lee E., Dougherty and Calhoun S., and Randolph W. Kinchefoonee runs through N. E. corner, and Ichaway-noch-away forms the S. W. boundary some 20 miles. Chickasawhatchie is in the central part.

Dawson is the county seat, centrally located on the R. R. to Fort Gaines. Baptist meeting-house, and probably others.

Chickasawhatchie is a wealthy settlement in S. E. part of the county, near the creek of that name.

Chenubba is a post village near the north line.

Dover, post-office, is on W. line. Nochaway post-office is also W. on the R. R.

Hortonville and Chickasawhatchie are public places in S. E. Brown's mills are in N. E.

Dr. Wm. Terrell, a native of North Carolina, was an eminently useful citizen and wise legislator; was Member of Congress 1817-'21. He was the popular physician of Sparta. Afflicted with a cancer, he visited Europe and Palestine with his family, two voyages. He contributed \$20,000 for an Agricultural Professorship in Franklin College. Died July, 1855, aged 73.

114. THOMAS COUNTY has suffered in size, by giving off its territory to make other counties. Both it and

Lowndes extended, in 1829, from Florida to Irwin county north. Ochlocknee is the chief river. Mitchell and Colquitt are N., Brooks E., Florida S., Decatur W.

Thomasville is the seat of justice, and is quite a large town, containing Methodist and Baptist houses of worship, and a high school under Methodist denomination. 206 miles S. Milledgeville, 22 N. Leon county, Florida, 40 N. Tallahassee, 35 E. Bainbridge, on Lot 39, 13th District, old Irwin.

Boston, post village, in S. E. part. Glasgow is a considerable village, 11 miles S., near Florida line. Grooversville is in S. E. corner. Tatesville, post-office, Duncanville, post-office, and Dawson N.

Gen. Jett Thomas was captain of artillery in Floyd's army at the battles of Autossee and Chalibbe, in the latter of which he distinguished himself. The Indians attacked the American camp just before day, 27th January, 1814, but were compelled to fly into the swamp. Gen. Newnan received three wounds in this battle. Autossee was an Indian town on the Tallapoosa, say 20 miles above its confluence with the Coossee, and Chalibbe is a few miles above. He was born in Virginia, 1777; died in Milledgeville, of a cancer, 1815.

115. TOWNS COUNTY was laid out from Union and Rabun, 1856. North Carolina is on the north, Rabun east, White south, and Union west. Hiawassee is the principal stream, which runs north-west into Tennessee river. Brasstown creek is in north-west corner. Hiawassee rises very near the head streams of Chattahoochee, on the Blue Ridge.

Hiawassee, p. t., is the county site, on the river, within four miles of the North Carolina boundary—the most northerly county town in the state.

Brasstown and *Eolia* are post-offices in north-west part of the county, on the creek of that name. The former was an old Indian town. Shadygrove post-office is central on Hiawassee river.

Geo. W. Towns, a native of Wilkes, in 1810, was a remarkable man. He studied law, with a slender educa-

tion, and made Talbotton his home in 1826. About 1830 he is in the Legislature, and exhibits so much talent that he is soon elected to the Senate—thence to Congress in 1834. In 1847 he receives 43,220 votes for governor, and Gen. Clinch 41,931. In 1849 he receives 46,514 votes, E. Y. Hill 43,322. Died in Macon, July, 1854, in the 54th year of his age. His children are yet young, but bespeak paternal talent.

116. TROUP COUNTY has Heard and a corner of Coweta north, Merriwether east, Harris south, and Alabama west. Chattahoochee runs through western part. Carroll used to come down to Westpoint, but the 14th and 15th Districts were annexed to Troup in 1827.

Long Cane, Yellow Jacket, and Flat Shoal creeks.

Lagrange, named after Lafayette's country residence in France, 130 miles W. Milledgeville, 22 W. Greeneville, 25 N. Hamilton, 35 N. W. Talbotton, 42 N. Columbus, 16 Westpoint, is the seat of justice. Here are houses of worship for Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians; the Baptists' was built of brick in 1857, and has a tall spire.

Southern Female College, opened in 1843, by Rev. John E. Dawson, as "Lagrange Female Seminary," is a flourishing institution, with 15 teachers, and over 150 pupils. It has graduated, in some 15 classes, about 130 young ladies; has good apparatus, library, &c.

"Lagrange Female Institution" was begun in 1845-6, and is also a good school.

"Lagrange High School" was established by Rev. Otis Smith, who had taught in Powelton some years.

Brownwood Collegiate Institute is some two miles west, and was established as early as 1837, by Doctor Robert Brown, who had taught a female school at Scottsboro', which was opened about 1828.

No county has exhibited a warmer spirit for education than this, or provided more liberally for their children's improvement. Troup is a model county in this respect.

Some ten post-offices and one cotton factory.

Westpoint is quite a town, on both sides the Chatta-

hoochee, 17 miles south-west Court-house. It has houses of worship for Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists, two schools, five bank agencies, ten family groceries, nine dry goods stores, two cotton warehouses. Twenty thousand bags of cotton are sold here. The groceries sell from \$50,000 to \$75,000 worth every year. This town is at Miller's Bend in the Chattahoochee, latitude $32^{\circ} 52' 16''$, 146 miles from Nicojack.

Vernon is some eight miles west Court-house. It has been in existence since 1829, and yet has not attained to magnitude.

Harrisonville is also a small place ten miles south.

Geo. M. Troup was one of Georgia's most distinguished sons, born in McIntosh, September, 1780, and a graduate of New Jersey College. Mr. T. was in Congress during the war of 1812, and was chairman of some important committees. In 1823 he was elected Governor by the Legislature, and in 1825 by the people.

While he was governor the treaty of Indian Springs was made, and a conflict with Mr. Adams, the President, seemed unavoidable; but Gov. T. was resolute, and maintained the right of the State to survey the lands obtained of the Indians, which he had done. After this, in 1829-35, Col. Troup was again in the Senate six years. Died in Laurens county, where he had resided over a third of a century, in 1858, nearly 80 years old.

117. TWIGGS COUNTY has Bibb and Jones north, Wilkinson east, Pulaski south, and Houston west. The Ocmulgee is the western boundary. Big Sandy east, Savage and Flat creeks running south-west into Ocmulgee, are chief streams.

The Central Railroad barely *touches* this county at Griswold, a village on south line of Jones. This was a part of old Wilkinson, the title to which was extinguished in 1804.

Marion, 36 miles S. W. Milledgeville, 20 S. E. Macon, 30 N. Hartford, and 20 W. Irwinton, is the seat of justice. It is not a large place, but has some fine dwellings.

Jeffersonville, formerly known as Raine's store, is a

post village of some forty dwellings, good academy, Baptist meeting-house, and refined society.

Tarversville is in south-west part of the county, but a small village.

John Twiggs, a native of Maryland in 1750, was among the most useful men in the State, and was in more battles, exposed to more perils and dangers, than any one during the Revolutionary struggle. Georgia owes him a debt of gratitude which she can never liquidate. One of his sons was killed in the Mexican War, and one, D. E., is now a general in the regular army.

118. UNION COUNTY, formed in 1832, is on the North Carolina line. Towns is east, Lumpkins south, and Fannin west. This is a mountainous region. Notley river rises in the mountains which separate this county from Lumpkin, runs north into Tennessee. Cooper's creek, in south-west part, is one of the head streams of Toccoa river, in Fannin.

Blairsville, 165 miles N. Milledgeville, 35 Clayton, 42 Ellijay, near Notley river, is the capital. The scenery is romantic and beautiful—one of the healthiest spots in the world.

Choestoe is a post-office in south-east part, Gaddistown in south-west, Ivylog in the north, Youngcane 9 miles west Court-house, Track Rock 8 north-east, near the Towns line,—five offices in all. Track Rock, or Enchanted Mountain, has tracks of bears, turkeys, children, &c., on a kind of soapstone, which are a wonder to many. The Creeks and Cherokees are said to have had several battles in this region, on account of claims to territory.

Origin of the name given to Union county. — When the question was asked in the Legislature, the representative from that region answered, "Union, for none but Union men reside in the county;" that is, it must be remembered that two parties existed at the time, "State Rights" and "Union men," those who loved and would go for the State at all events, and those who would go for the Union, to the crushing out of State rights. The "Force Bill" was passed about these times.

119. UPSON COUNTY has Pike N., Monroe and Crawford E., Taylor S., and Merriwether W. The Flint is the western boundary; Potatoe and Tobler's creeks are the chief streams in the county. The Pine mountains, on the N. line between this and Pike county, are visible at Griffin, some 18 miles N. The most easterly spur is E. of Barnesville. Four or five Cotton Factories are in this county on Potatoe and Tobler's creeks; some have been in operation near a quarter of a century.

Thomaston is the capital, to which a railroad from Barnesville, on the Macon and Atlanta road, began to run its cars in the fall of 1857. It is 75 miles W. of M., 45 W. Macon, 27 N. N. W. Knoxville, 17 S. S. E. Zebulon, 26 Talbotton, 30 Forsyth. It contains 100 houses; houses of worship for Methodists and Baptists; an Academy or two. Place lately improved.

Double Bridges post-office on Flint river, 11 M. W., has 3 or 4 houses, with one or two *Drunkeries*. A man was shot here in Oct., 1858; another near this, 4th of July, 1859.

Flint River Factory post-office, the Rock post-office, Thundering Spring post-office, in N. W. corner; Waymansville post-office E., Hootensville S. W. point of the county. Beside the above, Camp-ground 4 miles E. of the Court-house. Delay and Harmony are public places. Warm Springs are 5 miles S. E. Thundering Springs.

Stephen Upson had few superiors as a Jurist or Statesman; his honesty and fidelity were never questioned. He was a native of Ct., graduate of Yale College; student of Law with W. H. Crawford. His influence in our Legislature for several years reached and controlled more members (not the bigoted partisans) than any other man. But he died in the prime of life, in August, 1824, aged 39. Lexington was his only home in his adopted State.

120. WALKER COUNTY has been in the hands of the Legislators, and lost much of its large dimensions; Dade was taken 1837, Chattooga in 1838, from this county and Floyd; and since, Catoosa and part of Whitefield have been taken. West Chicamauga creek rises in S. part,

between Pigeon and Look-out mountains, and runs N. through Catoosa into Tennessee river.

Lafayette is now in the S. E. part of the county, on lots 26 and 27 in the 7th district. It is a large and flourishing town, with houses of worship for Baptists and Methodists, and an Academy.

It is 30 miles S. Chattanooga, 19 N. Summerville; a beautiful Lake is in the N. W. part near Look-out mountain, oval in shape, and about 3 miles in circumference.

Post-offices, Frick's Gap in western part; Pond Spring W., on Chicamauga, Rock Spring E.; Rossville, an old place on the State line; Duck creek in S. near Chattooga boundary, Villanow on Taylor's Ridge, Snow Hill in N. E. *Public places*, Chestnut Flat, 5 W. Gordon's Springs in Whitefield.

Freeman Walker, a native of Va., 1780, came to Augusta when a youth, and studied law with his brother George. He was in our Legislature and in Congress in 1819-21. Died of consumption, Sept., 1827, having faithfully served his country. Valentine, George, and Robert were also lawyers, all men of talent and respectability.

121. WALTON COUNTY has Jackson on N. E., Clarke E., Morgan S., Newton S. W., Gwinnette N. W., Appalachee forms most of the Eastern boundary, and head waters of Alcovee and Yellow rivers run through the county.

Monroe, 65 N. W. M., 20 N. E. Covington, 25 W. S. W. Athens—containing Methodist, Protestant Methodist, and Baptist houses of worship, about 100 houses, stores and shops, and academy—is the county seat. It is a high and healthy spot. The Rock mountain has a beautiful appearance from this place.

Cut-off in N. E., Good Hope 9 miles E. Court-house, Logansville, Social Circle in S. W. corner,—a pretty village of some 40 houses, with houses of worship and schools, in existence 30 years, on the Ga. railroad,—Walnut Grove, and Windsor in N. W., are post-offices. Broken Arrow 7 miles S. W., Cowpens, a noted spot for

many years, 5 miles S. E. Court-house, and Alcovee Mountain, are public spots. Gen. Echols is buried near Broken Arrow.

George Walton, a Virginian by birth, in 1740, was apprenticed to a carpenter, who would allow him no candles to study nights; so he would collect knots during the day, to afford him light by night. He was early engaged in Savannah with the friends of Liberty in 1774, and was a Colonel of a regiment, Governor of Ga., and subscribed the Declaration of Independence. Died in 1804.

122. WARE COUNTY has been roughly handled. In 1829 she extended one whole degree of Longitude, from 82° to 83° , from Camden and Wayne to Lowndes, and from Florida to Appling. Parts of Coffee, Pierce, Clinch, and Echols, have been taken from it; and Charlton, with its *broad axe*, has *hacked* it almost in twain, near the S. W. part; indeed, so nearly is it severed, that we may call it North Ware, and South Ware.* Much of it is poor land. North Ware will be passed through by railroad from both Savannah and Brunswick. *Rivers* are St. Illa, and Suwanee; the latter rises in Okefenoka swamp; part of this swamp is now in Charlton county.

Waresboro', 163 measured miles S. S. E. M., 76 N. W. St. Mary's, 39 S. Holmesville, and 75 N. E. Thomasville, is the county site. Brunswick will run her railroad to this town, where the people of Albany intend to meet it with another. Kettle Creek post-office E., Burrell post-office, Isabel post-office.

Mc Donald is situated in the Western part, where the railroads meet, some fifty miles W. Wayneville. Ocean Wave is in N. W., and St. Illa in N. E., Pleasant Valley E., near St. Illa river; Yankee Town is E., near Savannah railroad.

Nicholas Ware, of Augusta, native of Va., studied law with the elder Seaborn Jones, in Augusta. In our Legislature he opposed the popular "*Alleviating Law*" which

* Some maps represent all the south part, as attached to Charlton.

nearly ruined the State. He was President of the Trustees of Richmond Academy, when he died. The offices of Mayor, and Judge of the City Court, he resigned when elected to the U. S. Senate, 1821. Died in New York, 1824, with a lively hope of a blessed immortality.

123. WARREN COUNTY has Taliaferro and Wilkes N., Columbia E., Jefferson and Glascock S., Hancock W. Ogechee river forms most of the Western and head streams of Briar creek, part of the Eastern boundary. Ga. railroad passes through, 4 miles N. of the Court-house, and a branch runs into town.

Warrenton, 45 miles N. N. E. M., 43 W. Augusta, 12 S. E. Powelton, 22 E. Sparta. Academy and houses of worship for Methodists and Baptists. This county was laid out before 1800. The railroad has increased the size of the town, and many more goods and groceries are sold here, for parts of contiguous counties, than years ago.

Post-offices, Double Wells, on R. R., where R. R. diverges to Washington, Jubilee, and Tannville. Mayfield is a small post village at Shivers' Mills on Ogechee, 12 E. Sparta on old stage road. Camac and Cumming are small places on the R. R., the one 4 m. from Court-house where the branch comes into town, the other on the Western border of the county.

Gen. Joseph Warren, the first distinguished martyr to the cause of liberty, fell on 17th of June, 1775, at the battle of Bunker Hill. A monument is erected on the spot; Webster made the oration.

124. WASHINGTON COUNTY lies S. of Hancock, W. of Glascock and Jefferson, N. of Johnson, E. of Wilkinson and a cor. of Baldwin. It comprises the whole territory from Cherokee corner, 8 m. W. of Lexington, from the Ogechee to the Oconee, and down S. to Liberty Co. It was surveyed in 1784, and divided into Greene, Hancock, &c. The first election for county officers was held below the Shoals of Ogechee, and voters, among whom was Major Oliver Porter, of Greene, had to travel 100 miles to attend.

In the first settlement, a village was built 8 m. below the site of Milledgeville, on the E. bank of the Oconee,

called *Federal Town*, containing 4 framed houses, a dozen cabins, and fort. The spot was sickly, the soldiers died, and another site was selected.

It is to be regretted that some other territory had not been selected for Glascock county, as it separates the union of four counties, connected together, as were the distinguished men after whom named, were connected together in the Continental Congress and Revolutionary war. Washington, Hancock, Jefferson, and Warren—the first eminent martyr in the cause of liberty—lie side by side on the map of our State. Gen. Glascock, a youth, was in the struggle, but never became so conspicuous as the *immortal four*.

Sandersville is the seat of justice, 28 miles E. M., 26 N. W. Louisville, 135 from Savannah. It is a thriving place, grown very much in the last few years, both in population and refinement. Methodist Meeting-house, and the Baptists about to build.

Post-offices, Davisboro' in the E. on R. R., Hebron 12 m. W. Court-house, Irwin's Cross Roads in the S., Oconee on R. R. W. side. Gov. Irwin, who resided and died in this county, is buried 2 miles S. the R. R. on Sand-hill creek.

Tennille is a small place on the R. R., where travelers stop to go to Sandersville, 3 m. N.

Drummond in the S. E.; Worthen's Store is a post village in N. E. part, and has a good Academy, 9. m. from Sandersville.

Riddleville, 10 m. S. E. Sandersville, 6 S. W. from Davisboro', 10 W. Fenn's Bridge, is the site of an Academy, just begun in 1859, called Mount Vernon Institute. Some 22 families, and good school; building is 60 by 40; 75 pupils. This county was named after the "Father of his Country."

125. WAYNE COUNTY has Appling N., McIntosh N. E., separated by Altamaha river, Glynn E., Camden and Charlton S., Pierce W. The two large branches of St. Illa river meet in southern part. Pinhollaway creek runs N. E. into Altamaha river. The Court-house is a

small place "in the woods," in the S. part, 9 m. N. W. Wayneville, within two miles of St. Illa river.

Post-offices, named Bennettsville, Doctor Town in N. E. cor. on R. R. *Santilla* in S. part, on the Brunswick R. R., 2 m. S. St. Illa river. St. Saville is an old place on Altamaha river, Pendarvis' store in N. E.

The Brunswick R. R. cars run now (July, 1859) some 10 m. over St. Illa river, into Pierce Co., 15 m. W. Waynesville, and some 35 E. of McDonald.

Gen. Anthony Wayne, born in Pa., 1745, was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. Both Generals, Harmar and St. Clair, had been unsuccessful in subduing the Indians in the N. W., Ohio, and Indiana. Gen. Wayne was appointed by Washington on this important business, and he succeeded; he built Fort Defiance, in the N. W. part of Ohio, in 1794; in August, with 3000 troops, he met the British and Indians at the rapids of the Maumee, 18 m. from its mouth in Lake Erie, and conquered them, and laid waste their country. The British were in Fort Maumee, claiming the country.

Our Legislature had given him a large tract of land, for his services, in this State. He died at Presque Isle, near Lake Superior, in 1796. No man could do more to earn the respect and veneration of his country. Judge Wayne, of Savannah, of the Supreme Court, is his son.

126. WEBSTER COUNTY is bounded by Marion on the N., Sumter E., Terrell and Randolph S., Stewart W. Kinchafoonee runs diagonally through it, from N. W. to S. E. This Co. was named *Kinchafoonee*, in 1854, and changed in 1856 to Webster.

Preston, formerly McIntosh, is the seat of justice, on the E. side of Kinchafoonee, centrally situated. It has 2 schools, beside the public buildings, Baptist Meeting-house, &c.

Hard Money, now called *Weston*, is another post-office in S. W. part, Lannahassee, Holly Grove in N. E., and Searsville in the N., are public places.

This county was formed out of Stewart and Sumter.

Daniel Webster, a native of N. H., Senator from Mass., Sec'y of State under both Harrison and Taylor, 1841, and 1850, has a world-wide fame. He was an able Statesman, a powerful debater, a historian, and scholar; he had no superior in acquaintance with our governmental affairs. Died in 1852.

127. WHITE COUNTY was formed out of Lumpkin and Habersham in 1857. Towns is N., Habersham E., Hall S., and Lumpkin W. The Chattahoochee, and Tessen-tee, or Tesnatee, are the chief streams. On Duke's creek, are falls in the Western part. (See Antiquities.)

Mount Yonah is the capital, in S. W. part of the Co., some 5 m. S. Yonah mountain, just north of a short ridge, a spur of Kitt's Mountain. It is a small place.

Post-offices are Naucoochee in the N. E., in the valley of Duke's creek, and Leo, 6. m. S. Court-house. Kitt's mountain is still S.

Col. John White, of Savannah, was a brave and favored soldier in the Revolutionary war. By stratagem, on Ogechee river, he captured 111 soldiers, and took 5 vessels, with only seven men under his command! This he did by building watch-fires all around the camp of Capt. Trench, so as to induce him to believe he was surrounded by a large army. (McCall and Lee's Memoirs.)

128. WHITEFIELD COUNTY, from Murray and Walker, was formed in 1852. Tennessee is on the N., Murray is E., Gordon is S., and Walker and Catoosa W. Connesauga is the Eastern boundary, Cohutta and branches of Chickamauga creeks.

Dalton is the capital, the place where the E. Tennessee Railroad diverges for Knoxville and Virginia. This town was erected, and was the terminus of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, years before the cars ran to Chattanooga, say '47 or '48; 100 miles N. Atlanta, 38 S. Chattanooga. It is a large town, with houses of worship for Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists.

Fillmore is a post village, 9 m. N. E. Court-house. *Cedar Ridge* is 7 miles E. Gordon's Springs, which are in S. W. corner, near Walker county; *Red Clay* in the N., near Tennessee.

Tunnell Hill is 3 m. E. of Catoosa county, now called Tunnelville. Public places are Anderson post-office W., Tilton in S. E., Red Clay Council Ground N.

Rev. George Whitefield, a scholar of Oxford, an associate of Wesley, was one of the most extraordinary men, one of the most fascinating orators, that ever lived. As Wesley, who had been a few years in Georgia, was returning to England, Whitefield was just starting with Oglethorpe for this country. He preached and begged through most of the States, and established a school for orphan children some 10 miles below Savannah, where many were educated.

In most of the N. E. States his labors were abundantly blessed in exciting revivals of religion, though he was opposed by the cold and lukewarm—by the President of Harvard College, and by some bishops in England, where he preached in the fields to 20,000 at a time. Charleston also felt the influence of his pious labors. Died at Newburyport, Mass., 1770.

129. WILCOX COUNTY was formed out of Dooly, Irwin, and Pulaski, in 1857. Pulaski is N., the same county and Telfair are E., Irwin is S., and Dooly W. Ocmulgee river is the Eastern boundary; Alapaha is in S. W., Cedar creek in N. E., Folsom's E., and House creek in S. E. corner, are chief streams. House Creek P. O. is on this creek, S. E. part of county.

Abbeville is the county site, on the E. side, on the river, nearly opposite the N. W. corner of Telfair county, 37 m. E. Vienna, 25 N. W. Jacksonville,—a new and small place.

Bowenville post village is in S. E. corner; Adams P. O. is 5 m. S. Court-house in E. part.

Lawson and Vineyard are public places, the latter near the centre of the county, the other N. part.

Gen. Mark Wilcox was a son-in-law of Gen. Coffee, and citizen of Telfair, frequently in our Legislature. He is represented to be a native of this State.

130. WILKES COUNTY is bounded N. by Elbert, E. by Lincoln, S. by parts of Columbia, Warren, and Talia-

ferro, and W. by the latter county and Oglethorpe. Population, 16,975. In 1824 this was the most populous county in the State, but, since that time, part of the county has been taken to form Taliaferro, and of course a deduction must be made in the number. Academy funds received, \$778 30. Poor School do., \$1,875 13, and no report of expenditure. We should hope the enlightened county of Wilkes has not forgotten the children of the poor. Washington is the capital.

The territory now called Wilkes was obtained by the treaty at Augusta, in 1773. The inhabitants during the war were unanimous almost to a man, in their opposition to Britain, and so fierce was their resistance that the tories gave this section of our State the distinctive appellation of "Hornet's Nest."

The bones of several distinguished men rest in this county, among which may be mentioned those of Rev. Messrs. Mercer, Springer, and Whatley, of the clergy. Mr. Mercer was a bold, plain, nervous, and powerful preacher; few men could produce such lasting impressions on a congregation. Mr. Springer, though of a different denomination, was his intimate friend, and they frequently preached together. Both of these men established classical schools in their neighborhoods, and though Mr. M. himself was not much of a scholar, they both were mindful of this well-established fact, that Science is the handmaid of Religion, and that neither will flourish long *alone*. A nation wholly infidel will soon sink into barbarism; and that mind which has been illumined by the truths of the Gospel, will be reaching after all the lights which the torch of Science can throw on these truths.

Mr. Whatley was a soldier at the siege of Augusta, and his story of suffering and trial would bring tears from the driest eye. He was an odd, blunt man, and began preaching at an advanced age, and though sometimes a smile was excited by his oddities, he was universally beloved; he was a sterling man. *Humility* was one of the distinctive features of his character. Among the

statesmen who lived here may be named Abbott, and Campbell, and Talbot. Bibb also resided in this county, but he removed to Alabama.

Washington, p. t. and cap., Wilkes county, named in honor of the illustrious Washington, after whom counties in every State in the Union, and towns without number, have received their names, is situated on the great road from Augusta to Nashville, Tennessee, 66 miles N. E. Milledgeville, 53 N. W. Augusta, 18 W. Lincoln-ton, 14 S. E. Mallorysville, 31 E. N. E. Greensboro', 24 S. E. Lexington, and contains Court-house, with an excellent clock, Jail, Branch of the State Bank, Academies, and houses of worship for Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists, 73 dwelling-houses, 33 stores and shops, and about 400 white inhabitants, with probably the same number of blacks.

In 1774 a fort was built on the site of this town as a defence against Indian intrusion and assault.

A weekly paper has been published at Washington since 1800.

Since the branch of the Georgia Railroad has been extended to this place, from Double Wells, it has been somewhat enlarged and improved. *Rev. Jesse Mercer* was a citizen of this town, but died in Butts. His father lived and died in Wilkes.

Post-offices are Centreville, on the road to Lexington, 12 W. Court-house; has some 20 houses. Danburg is N. E. on the road to Petersburg 14 m., Delhi, Mallorysville is in N. W. part, and has been for 30 years a considerable village. Public places, Bookersville is 9 E., and Rehoboth post-office 12 N. E. Tyrone is near S. line, Stony Point, Aonia.

John Wilkes, a warm friend of the Colonies in the British House of Commons, Alderman of London, was born in 1727. He plead our cause boldly, and the county was named after him in 1777.

131. WILKINSON COUNTY has Jones and Baldwin N., Washington E., Laurens and Pulaski S., and Twiggs W. The Oconee is the eastern boundary. Commissioner's

creek runs from N. W. to S. E. Big Sandy passes diagonally. Turkey creek cuts the S. W. corner. This territory was acquired by the treaty at Fort Wilkinson, 1802, and all embraced in two counties, Baldwin and Wilkinson.

Irwinton, equi-distant from Commissioner's and Big Sandy creeks, is the county site. Not a large place. A quarry of beautiful soft stone, of which many chimneys are constructed, is near town. *Rev. Charles Culpepper* resided and preached in this county a third of a century.

Post-offices: Cool Spring, a small place in S. W. corner of the county. Gordon is on the railroad where it diverges to go up to Milledgeville and Eatonton.

McIntire is the station where travellers stop, in order to go to Irwinton 4 miles S. Milton is in S. E. Stephenville is S. Toombsboro' is also a post-office—6 in all. Nesbit is just on the Jones line. Irwinton has Baptist and Methodist meeting-houses, and intends to have a high school of first order. *Gen. James Wilkinson*, a native of Maryland, was a useful officer during the Revolution, and in the war of 1812. He published "Memoirs of my own Times," 2,300 pages. Lost reputation in his later years.

132. WORTH COUNTY was laid out from Dooly and Irwin, 1856. Irwin and part of Berrien are E., Dooly is N., Colquitt is S., Mitchell, Dougherty, and Lee, W. Abram's creek falls into Flint in N. W.; Indian and other creeks S. W. into Little river, which forms most of the eastern boundary.

Isabella, centrally located, is the county site. A new place.

Bloomfield is a post village in N. W., near mouth of Abram's creek.

Brooks' Post-office. Deerland post-office is in the S. Minton is in the S. W.

Warwick is in N. W. corner. Penusboro' is on E. side.

Public places are, Orel in S. E. corner; Fennsboro' 7

miles S. Court-house; Gintown S. W., near the corners of Dougherty and Mitchell.

Gen. Worth was an efficient officer in the Mexican war, with his father-in-law *Gen. Taylor*; died in 1858. A monument is erected to his memory in New York city.

History and Progress of Education.

Whitefield's Orphan House, near Providence Island, some 15 miles S. of Savannah, was begun in February, 1740. This was the first of the kind in the United States. Until the buildings were finished, the children were placed in the city: "they will work in picking and carding cotton, a quantity having been purchased already." The buildings were extensive, and the concern flourished some years. At his death *Whitefield* bequeathed the property to lady *Huntington*, and a class of children has been educated in Savannah many years past from the avails.

Schools were early in operation in Savannah, Augusta, and a few other towns in the lower part of the State; but little attention was paid to learning above Augusta, till 1800, if we except the following:

Rev. Mr. Springer opened a classical school 5 miles N. Washington, near the present residence of *Rev. Mr. Armstrong*, in 1791. Here the *Rev. Jesse Mercer* commenced the study of the learned languages.

In 1793 the *Rev. Silas Mercer* employed a *Mr. Armour* to open an academy at his residence, called *Salem*, 9 miles S. Washington, now owned by *Mr. Gibson*. This continued till the death of *Mr. Mercer*, in 1796, and at which several persons were educated.

In 1794 or '5 *Rev. Dr. Waddell* taught a classical school in Columbia county, called *Carmel Academy*, and was assisted in it by *William H. Crawford*.

In 1802 the College commenced operations at Athens, then in the wilderness, where could be distinctly heard,

"The fox's bark, or wolf's lugubrious howl."

The first class was taught in a small building, 20 by 14 feet, standing between the post-office and house formerly occupied by the President of the college.

In 1801, only six academies had been *incorporated* in the State. These were in Savannah, Augusta, Sunbury, Louisville, and in Burke and Wilkes counties. In 1802, a *female school* was commenced at Athens, by Mrs. Allen and daughters. In 1805, Mrs. Dugas, a French lady, opened a boarding-school in Washington, which flourished a number of years. In 1805 or '6, the Meson Academy at Lexington was opened. In 1804 the Baptists, in general committee, resolved to establish a college. Land 15 miles S. W. Augusta, was purchased, and an academy opened in 1807, called Mount Enon. Application was made to the Legislature for a charter for a college, but the request was denied! The academy flourished several years, and educated several men of promise, but declined about 1812. Rev. Dr. Holcombe, Judge Clay, Mr. Mercer, Joel Early, Sen., Esq., were among the active friends of the scheme. Large contributions were made throughout the Baptist community.

In 1811 the Mount Zion Academy, and soon after, that at Powelton, were brought into operation. The importance of education now seemed to be more appreciated; and academies, both male and female, sprang up in almost every town. The Academies had each the right, by the act of 1792, to purchase, for their use, £1,000 worth of confiscated property.

Colleges.

I. *Franklin College*, chartered in 1785, opened in 1801. This is a State Institution. First class graduated 1804, consisting of 6 young men. *Presidents*, Josiah Meigs, 1801 to 1808. John Brown, D. D., 1810 to 1817. Dr. Finley, 1817 to Sept., 1818. Moses Waddell, D.D., March, 1819 to 1829. Alonzo Church 1819 to 1859, now resigned. Its funds, granted by the State chiefly, except

Dr. Terrell's donation, \$20,000, for instruction in Agricultural Chemistry, are over 306,500, including library, apparatus, and buildings.

II. *Mercer University* had its beginning, like the two following, Oglethorpe and Emory, in manual labor schools. In 1833 *Mercer Institute* was opened at Penfield, the seat of the University, by that untiring man, Rev. B. M. Sanders, and manual labor was continued in the University till 1845. Funds are \$155,946.57, beside library, apparatus, and buildings. Mr. Mercer gave 225 shares in Georgia Railroad and State Bank, his library, and the residuary of his estate. The Central Association gave nearly \$20,000. Benevolent persons gave considerable sums. The charter for Southern Baptist College, to be located at Washington, was passed December, 1836; but in December, 1837, the Executive Committee was authorized to build up a College, and it was named *Mercer University*—located 6 miles N. Greensboro'. The town is called Penfield. *Presidents*, Rev. B. M. Sanders, 1838 to 1839; Rev. Otis Smith; Rev. John L. Dagg, D. D.; Rev. N. M. Crawford, D. D.

III. *Oglethorpe University* is at Midway, 2 miles S. Milledgeville. In its incipiency was a manual labor school; begun in 1835. The corner-stone for the College was laid in March, 1837. Its funds are respectable—over \$100,000. *Presidents*, Rev. Carlisle P. Beman, 1838 to 1841; Rev. S. K. Talmage, D. D., 1841.

IV. *Emory College* is 2 miles N. of Covington, in a town called Oxford. The manual labor school was begun in March, 1835, near Covington. Funds of the College not ascertained, but not so large as those of the other three named. *Presidents*, Rev. J. A. Few, to 1839; Rev. A. B. Longstreet, 1839 to 1848; Rev. Geo. F. Pierce, 1848; Rev. G. H. Thomas.

V. *Cherokee Baptist College*, at Cassville. This was begun in 1854. Its fine brick building was burned, and another built in 1856-7. Funds, some \$20,000 subscribed. *President*, Rev. Thomas Rambaut, A. M.

VI. *Marshall College* was begun in 1854. Rev. J. W.

Attaway and Rev. W. H. Robert were among the first teachers. It graduated a small class of four, July, 1859. It has a good brick building, but no funds. 93 students last term of 1859. *President*, Rev. E. A. Marshall, A. M., *Chairman of Faculty*.

The *Military Institute*, at Marietta, owned by the State, has several officers and several students. Major Capers has been recently appointed Superintendent. Some 30 students dismissed at once for insubordination in 1859.

The Legislature passed an Act last year to appropriate several hundred thousand dollars as a common-school fund; but no good system has been devised; the poor-school fund has failed to accomplish much good.

Female Colleges.

I. *Wesleyan*, Macon, chartered in 1836, the first in the State, and perhaps in the world; first name was "Female College," and funds contributed by all classes; opened in 1839; Rev. O. L. Smith, President.

II. *Southern*, Lagrange, begun by J. E. Dawson, 1843; H. C. Brookes.

III. *Georgia*, Madison, chartered in 1849; G. W. Brown.

IV. *Monroe University*, begun in 1850; W. C. Wilkes.

V. *Methodist*, Lagrange; Rev. W. A. Harris.

VI. *Methodist*, Madison; James Pierce.

VII. *Masonic*, at Covington; C. Fulton.

VIII. *Masonic*, at Lumpkin; W. H. Vernon.

IX. *Synodical*, Griffin; James C. Patterson.

X. *Griffin*, Griffin; W. A. Rogers.

XI. *Cassville*, Cassville; D. Kelsey.

XII. *Presbyterian*, Rome.

XIII. *Greenesboro'*, *Greenesboro'*; Homer Hender.

XIV. *Lucy Cobb*, Athens.

XV. *Perry*, Perry; H. M. Holtzclaw.

- XVI. *College Temple*, Newnan; Kellogg.
 XVII. *Baptist*, Villa Nova; R. D. Mallory.
 XVIII. *Andrew*, Cuthbert; O. P. Anthony.
 XIX. *Marietta*, Marietta; W. H. Robert.
 XX. *Woodland*, Cedar Town; J. M. Wood.

Those below, it is not known whether all are chartered as colleges, or all female entire:

Augusta; Wm. J. Hard.
 Columbus; Thos. B. Slade.
 Albany; Ingraham.
 Barnesville; W. T. Read.
 Fort Valley; G. A. Holcomb.
 Sparta.
 Culverton, Hancock County.
 Turnwold, Putnam do.
 Eatonton; Smith.
 Palmetto, Heard do.
 Franklin Seminary, Heard; M. S. Nall.
 Rose Bower, 8 miles N. Newman, Coweta;
 C. M. Hammond.

Academies and Institutes, some male entirely, some female, and some mixed:

Brownwood, near Lagrange, 20 years old; W. Johns.

Another near Lagrange, 15 years old, begun by Otis Smith.

Bowdon Collegiate Institute; McDaniel and Richardson.

Carrolton, Carrolton, 1858; Mr. Leake.

Hearn School, Cave Spring, over 20 years old.

Thomasville, Methodist.

Select School, Macon; Benj. Polhill.

do. Female; J. R. Branham.

Thomaston.

Jonesboro', mixed; Candler.

Culloden Central Institute, Methodist.

Culloden, do. Protestant Methodist.

Washington Institute, Linton, Hancock Co.; C. W. Stevens.

Mount Vernon, Riddleville, Washington Co.; Evans.

Warthen's Store, Washington Co.

Alexander, Burke Co.

Rock Mountain, Cooper.

Eatonton, Male, Eatonton; Hudson.

Mixed, Fayetteville; M. H. Looney.

Mount Zion; Northern.

White Plains, Greene.

Meson, Lexington, (begun in 1806).

Washington.

Stilesboro'.

Hilliard, near Forsyth, 1858; T. G. Scott.

Collingsworth, near Talbotton, (15 years old).

Hamilton.

Palmyra, Newborn, Newton Co.; Rev. Mr. Cheeney.

Americus, two or three High Schools, one called Furlow.

Armuchee Academy, two miles from Dirttown p. o., Chattooga Co.

Subligna, do. post village with a new academy, 12 miles N. Dirttown.

Male and Female schools at Buenavista.

Pineville, nine miles S. W., has a large school.

Preston, cap. Webster, has two schools.

Morgun, Calhoun, has an academy, languages taught; also at *Whitney* in same county.

Oakland Institute at Rowland's Mineral Springs and Ironworks.

Brunswick, R. Fleming.

There are Academies, in which the learned languages are taught, at nearly every Court-house in the State, besides at many country places and villages, as Farmington and Salem in Clark, Social Circle in Walton.

It is estimated that we may reckon for each county, two high schools or academics, besides all the common schools; it is true, several of the lower counties, as Appling, Irwin, Tattnall, Telfair, Bulloch, Emanuel, Charlton, Miller, Mitchell, Colquitt, Worth, Brooks, Wilcox, &c., may have no classical school; yet the 132 counties will average two schools each, equal to 264 schools where languages are taught.

School Statistics.

[From the Governor's Message.]

Thus far returns have only been received from 102 counties. These returns contain much valuable information. I have had them arranged in a statistical table, which is in this office, and will be at all times subject to the inspection of Members of the Legislature. So soon as the Ordinaries of the other counties shall have made their returns, the table will be printed, if desired by the General Assembly. The returns from those 102 counties, furnish the following among other interesting facts: Whole number of children between the ages of 8 and 18—107,825. Number between 8 and 18 taught in 1859, 67,155; total of all persons taught, 79,922; of these 45,090 are males, and 34,832 are females. Whole number of males taught in the elementary branches, 29,238; number of females, 22,681. Whole number of males taught the higher branches, 8,032; females, 7,913. Average tuition, per annum, in the elementary branches, \$15.50; in the higher branches, \$26.00. Whole number of school-houses, 1775; number of schools 1777. Number of Methodist Male Colleges, 4, in which there have been taught 358 pupils; Methodist Female Colleges, 4,—pupils, 524; Baptist Male Colleges, 3,—pupils, 207; Baptist Female Colleges, 4,—pupils, 322; Presbyterian Male Colleges, 1,—pupils, 97; Presbyterian Female Colleges, 3,—pupils, 325; Colleges and High Schools not sectarian, male, 16,—pupils, 774; female, 16,—pupils, 1,222; number of Academies, 57. Out of the 102 counties, 99 have appointed boards to examine teachers, and 129 teachers have passed an examination. The Ordinaries of only 49 of the counties of this State, have given bonds as required by the statute for the proper disbursement of the school fund. The remaining 83 have not yet complied with the law in this particular, and will not be entitled to draw the fund until they shall have given bond as directed by the statute. For the benefit of their constituents, I shall have the names of the defaulters published soon.

Railroads—History.

There was a great deal of *talk* about railroads as early as 1822 and '3, but in *talk* it ended. A railroad convention was got up at Eatonton, in September, 1831, through the exertions of Charles P. Gordon, Wiley W. Mason, and others. Col. Cumming from Augusta, Major Prince from Macon, Judge Nichols of Savannah, and distinguished men from many counties, were present. Now an impulse was given to the subject. At the next Legislature a charter was granted for a railroad from Augusta to Eatonton, but, at the session in 1832, the charter was so altered as to run direct to Athens, with branches to Eatonton and Madison. This was afterwards extended to the Chattahoochee. Operations were commenced in May, 1835, and in November twenty-five miles more were let out; this was called the Georgia Railroad. Prior to this, Mr. Davis had obtained a charter for a railroad from Darien to Brunswick, and, by the help of the State, had succeeded in cutting down the trees and clearing out the path; but his interest was purchased, and in 1835 the charter was so altered as to make a canal instead of a railroad.

The charter of the Central Railroad, *i. e.*, from Savannah to Macon, was granted December, 1833 or '4.

The railroad from Macon to Forsyth, twenty-five miles, was begun in the winter of 1836.

In December, 1835, the Legislature granted to the Georgia and Central, and some other railroad companies, the right to establish banks and issue bills.

In December, 1835, Col. T. Butler King obtained a charter for a railroad from Brunswick to the confluence of the Flint and Chattahoochee: this was surveyed in the winter of 1836-7.

Several miles of the Central railroad, from Savannah, were completed in the spring of 1837, and cars were running; so also of the Georgia railroad, from Augusta.

This latter is intended to be finished to Crawfordville by Christmas, 1837.

I. *The Georgia Railroad* runs from Augusta to Atlanta, 171 miles; cost \$1,000,000. Branch to Athens, from Union Point in Greene, is 40 miles. Branch to Warrenton from Camac, 4 miles, and to Washington, about 18 miles. The cars ran up from Augusta some 25 miles into Columbia county, in January, 1837; to Augustin Greene's, near Burke's meeting-house, in November, 1838; to Greensboro', in May, 1839; and to Madison, in March, 1840; 102 miles from Augusta. The whole was not completed to Atlanta till September, 1845. Dividend, 1859, 8 per cent.

II. *Central Railroad*.—The company formed 1836. First of May, 1838, the cars ran 25 miles; 1st July, 32 miles; by Christmas, it was designed to run 50 miles. The whole was completed to Macon, 192 miles, by October, 1843. Two branches—one from *Millen*, in Burke, via Waynesboro' to Augusta, 53 miles, and one from Gordon to Eatonton, via Milledgeville, 38 miles, cost, without the branches, about \$1,000,000. Dividend 1859, 20 per cent. Stock 120 to 123.

III. *Macon and Western Road*.—Macon to Atlanta, 102 miles. The first charter was for a road to Forsyth, some 31 miles. To this spot cars ran about 1840. In 1843 the bank connected with the road became deeply involved. The road was sold in 1845, and a new company formed, which hastened the concern to Atlanta in 1846. In the fall of 1845, the cars, with locomotive, for first time reached Jonesboro', with a load of salt. There is a branch from Barnesville to Thomaston, say 18 miles, completed in summer of 1857. Dividend 16 per cent. on the Macon and Western.

IV. *South-Western Railroad*.—The company was organized in 1847. It was opened to Oglethorpe, just over Flint river, in Macon county, 50 miles from Macon, in 1851. Here it met difficulties, probably want of funds, and was detained some years. The people supposed it would never be removed. Oglethorpe became a city in

size and in corporation, in 1850.* In the fall of 1857 the cars ran to Albany, which is now the terminus. At Smithville it diverges to Georgetown and Fort Gaines, via Cuthbert.

V. *Muscogee Railroad* unites with South-western Railroad in Taylor county, 50 miles east of Columbus. *Fort Valley*, in Houston, is the point where the roads to Columbus and to Albany diverge. Some 12 miles south of Americus, on the road to Albany, on the south line of Sumter county, a railroad diverges south-west at Smithville, and, passing through Dawson, the capital of Terrell, reaches Cuthbert, where one branch strikes the Chattahoochee, opposite Eufaula, in Alabama, near Georgetown, the capital of Quitman county: the other turns south-west to Fort Gaines, in Clay county. This road from Smithville was in operation a few miles in 1857. Cars reached Cuthbert in June, 1859, and the river in July, 1860.

VI. *Atlanta and Westpoint Road*, 87 miles in length, via Newnan and Lagrange. At Westpoint the cars meet those from Montgomery.

VII. *The Western and Atlantic Railroad* was chartered in 1836. This road is owned by the State. Much of it was graded in 1841, but it was slow work, as all public works are when managed by the State. The cars ran to Dalton, Cross Plains, in 1849, where it seemed to *hang* a long time, till the people supposed it would never get through the ridge by a tunnel. It was completed to Chattanooga in 1851, 138 miles from Atlanta. A branch runs from Kingston, down the Etow'ah to Rome, 20 miles. Pays over \$1,000 per day into state treasury un-

* The cars reached Oglethorpe in July, 1851, then an incorporated town, where A. H. Chappell addressed thousands of people in a large warehouse. It was then the county seat, and contained some 2,500 inhabitants, bank agencies to buy cotton, and mighty wealth flitted before the people of the city; but its glory and magnificence faded away as soon as the cars moved on southward. Houses have been sold to planters, and removed to their plantations. It is difficult to conceive how every one was deluded, and led to suppose that the march of improvement would stop at this place.

der Gov. Brown's administration, by Doctor Lewis, superintendent.

VIII. *Savannah and Gulph Road*, from the city to the confluence of Chattahoochee and Flint, thence to strike the waters of the Gulph. The cars now (July, 1859,) run over St. Illa river, within 12 miles of McDonald, a point in Ware, where the road from Brunswick is designed to intersect. By January, 1860, the cars ran to McDonald, 125 miles,—soon to reach Valdosta.

IX. *Brunswick Road*.—Cars run on this road into Pierce county, west of St. Illa river, some 10 miles, over 35 from Brunswick. The route now is to go direct to Waresboro', thence to Albany.

X. *Air Line Road* is surveyed from Atlanta, through Dekalb, Gainesville, Carnesville, and Hartwell, thence into South Carolina.

XI. *Macon and Brunswick* is now (1859) being surveyed. It crosses Ocmulgee river six miles below Macon, is to run through Twiggs, Pulaski, eastern part of Telfair, corner of Coffee, Appling diagonally, in the south-east corner of which it crosses Savannah railroad, and strikes the Brunswick railroad near Wayneville. Grading is begun, and all will be completed in winter of 1861. Soon, say in summer of 1861, much will be in running order.

XII. *Savannah and Charleston Railroad*.—Length 102 miles, crossing the Savannah 13 miles above the city, and soon unites with Central road to come into Savannah. Probably all will be completed in winter of 1860.

XIII. *Proposed Roads*.—From Griffin, via Newnan, to Jacksonville in Alabama, 90 miles. The talking and paper and puffing work are now in operation, and route surveyed. Grading begun in Griffin, 1st January, 1860. Soon to be graded to Newnan, 30 miles.

XIV. Railroad from Rome, via Cave Spring, to Jacksonville, Alabama.

XV. Railroad from Macon, via Milledgeville, Sparta, Warrenton. This will no doubt be built.

XVI. Griffin, via Indian Springs and Monticello, to Madison, 65 miles.

XVII. Railroad from Rock Mountain, via Marietta, to Jacksonville, Alabama. Surveyed from Marietta, via Cedar Valley, to State Line, $53\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

XVIII. From Dalton to Rome, Work on north part begun.

Programme of the Railroads.

1. *Georgia Road*—Augusta to Atlanta, 171 miles :

Belair 10 miles, Berzilia 20, Deering 29, Thomson 37, Camac 47, Cumming 56, Crawfordville 64, Union Point 76, Greenesboro' 83, Buckhead 95, Madison 103, Rutledge 112, Social Circle 119, Covington 130, Conyers 140, Lithonia 146, Rock Mountain 155, Decatur 164, Atlanta 171.

Branches from Double Wells to Washington, 18, and from Union Point to Athens, 40 miles. Augusta depot 147 feet above tide-water, Berzilia 517 feet, Social Circle 890, Atlanta 1,050.

2. *Western and Atlantic Road*—138 miles, Atlanta to Chattanooga:

Chattahoochee river 8, Marietta 20, Acworth 34, Etow'ah river 47, Kingston 60, Williams (Adairsville) 70, Calhoun 82, Oostenala (Reasaca) 85, Cross Plains (Dalton) 100, Tunnellville 107, Dogwood (near Ringold) 114, Tennessee Line 121, Chattanooga 138.

Branch from Kingston to Rome, 20 miles. Atlanta 1,050 feet above tide-water, Marietta 1,132, thence a descent to Tennessee river; on Tennessee Line 714 feet above tide-water.

3. *Macon and Western*—From Atlanta to Macon 103 miles. Griffin is 975 feet above the sea—75 lower than Atlanta.

Atlanta to East Point 6, Rough and Ready 5, Jonesboro' 11—23 miles; Lovejoy's 9, Bear Creek 3, Fayette 4, Griffin 7—43 miles; Thornton 6, Milner 6—55 miles; half-way station nearly. Barnesville 6, Crogan 5,

Collier's 6, Forsyth 6—78; Smarr's 5, Crawford 6, Howard 8; Macon 6—103.

Branch from Barnesville to Thomaston, 16 miles.

4. *Central Road*—Telfair 4, Pooler 9, Bloomingdale 13, Eden 20, Marlow 26, Guyton 30, Brewer 35, Egypt 40, Oliver 45, Halcyondale 50, Cameron 55, Ogechee 62, Shelton 65, Scarborough 70, Millen 79; here a branch diverges for Augusta 53 miles; Cushingville 83, Herndon 90, Burton 96, Sebastopol, the S. W. corner of Burke county 99, Bostwick 103, Spier's 111, stopping place for Louisville; Key West, 114, Davisboro 122, Powers' 130, Tennille 134, landing for Sandersville; Robinson 140, near Oconee river, 146, Toombsboro' 154, McIntire 162 (sixteenth station near Irwinton), Gordon 170, Whitaker 175, Griswold 181, Macon 191. Tennille, near Sandersville, 465 feet above tide-water, is the highest point.

Branch to Augusta via Waynesboro' :

Millen to Lumpkin's 10, Thomas 5, Waynesboro 7, Green's 7, McBean 7, Allen's 8, Augusta 10—53.

Branch to Eatonton :

Gordon to Whiting 9, Milledgeville 8—17; Merriwether 8, Dennis 5, Eatonton 8—38 miles in all.

Literature.

But few authors in our State have attempted to write books, or even pamphlets. It may not be uninteresting to call up to memory a few.

1802. Rev. Dr. Holcomb, of Savannah, commenced a quarterly periodical, of some 40 pages, entitled the "Georgia Analytical Repository." This was literary and religious, conducted with ability, and continued about two years; it was one of the first of the kind in the United States.

After 1808, Judge Charlton published the life of Gen. James Jackson.

1816. Capt. McCall wrote a History of Georgia, in two

volumes. This is an interesting and useful work, and deserves to be better known.

Messrs. Russell, a Methodist, and Polhill, a Baptist, published each a Book on the Baptismal controversy.

Rev. Dr. Cummins published a pamphlet on Presbyterianism; in 1820, a Historic Sermon.

1819. Rev. Jesse Mercer's sermon on the death of Gov. Rabun, was preached before the Legislature, and by their order published.

1818. Memoirs of Miss Smelt, by Dr. Waddell.

1825. The Baptist Convention published two Dissertations and a sermon, by J. Mercer and A. Sherwood; the sermon was on the education of the Ministry, and Theological Schools.

In 1825, Dr. Daniel, of Savannah, published a work on fevers, and suggested the use of mustard and pepper tea, instead of so much drastic medicines; his plan is gaining with the people.

Dr. Jones, of Lexington, published a work on fevers, specially on the fever which had made dreadful havoc in Oglethorpe during the fall of that year.

Prior to this, Mr. Brantly, of Augusta, had printed two or three sermons—one on presenting children for prayers, one at the dedication of the Baptist meeting-house, one on the proofs of the Christian religion, Trinitarians rational, etc.

The Rev. Mr. Kilpatrick printed two sermons—one on "God's Willingness to save Sinners," and also a Dialogue on Missions, etc., by A. and B.; a very useful publication.

1828. Strictures on the sentiments of the Kehukee Association, by Nehemiah, were published, and passed through three or four editions.

Wm. Mosely, of Henry county, published an Essay on Washing the Saints' Feet, in which he attempts to show it is an ordinance, and to be administered in connection with the Lord's Supper.

1831. J. L. Brookes, of Jasper, published a sermon on

the opposite side. His object is, to prove it is no ordinance, and has no connection with the Eucharist.

1829. Joseph H. Lumpkin published an Essay on the Sabbath.

1828. Rev. Dr. Cummins published a sermon on the salvability of infants, and their right to the ordinances; this was answered in 1830, by Rev. Robert Fleming.

1829. View of the Atonement, by Rev. Cyrus White, of Jasper. His views were supposed to border on Armenianism. He was answered by the Rev. Thomas J. Hand, Rev. Luke Robinson, and Rev. Jesse Mercer.

*Rev. Mr. Scott published, in Columbus, a work addressed to young Christians; it contains many sensible remarks.

1830. Education sermon before the Baptist Convention at Bethesda.

*Rev. Mr. Pressly, of Gwinnette, on Baptism as held by Presbyterians.

*Rev. Mr. Goulding, on the same subject.

"The Way of Transgressors is Hard," a sermon by J. Shannon.

1832. Education sermon before Baptist Convention at Powelton, by J. Lumpkin.

1833. The Introductory before the Baptist Convention at McDonough.

Rev. Mr. Cassells published a book on the Faith and Practice of the Presbyterian Church.

1835. Mission sermon before the Georgia Association at Augusta.

From 1829 to 1835, Mr. Mallory, of Augusta, published numerous tracts and pamphlets of sterling value; and about 1832, Memoirs of Rev. Edward Botsford—a valuable production.

After 1825, the orations delivered before the literary societies at Athens were frequently published: those by Judges Clayton, Wayne, and Longstreet; Messrs. Nesbit, Chandler, etc. The one by the last-named gentle-

* The dates of these are not certainly known.

man was on Female Education, and, of course, popular with the ladies.

In 1836, Col. Lumpkin's oration before the Societies at the Mercer Institute, was published.

The foregoing is all that memory can, at present, call up, and it is a meagre list indeed. Look at our circumstances: Thirty years have not passed away since civilization crossed the Oconee westward. Our fathers and brothers have been compelled, while they have felled the trees and cleared our lands, to stand sentinel, the one for the other; they have labored, like the Jews in building the second Temple, with the hoe in one hand and the rifle in the other. Literary leisure has not been afforded them.

But in no country is the spirit of education more roused up. In 1829, the estimate was, that about 27,000 pupils attend our academies and schools: now more than 50,000 are gathering knowledge from those fountains. Since 1829, too, three colleges have been planned, and over \$100,000 secured for each: this in about two years past. A *Female College*, at Macon, is in progress.

Georgia is not wholly destitute of writers of taste; these have furnished contributions for various periodicals. "Georgia Scenes and Incidents," a facetious work of some 200 pages, ascribed to a gentleman near Augusta, has obtained much favor even in neighboring States. It represents the customs and manners of former days—days when there was less refinement than now. This appeared first in the papers about 1834.

The right to authorship of "My Life is Like a Summer Rose," etc., has occasioned much discussion. It was ascribed to an Irish bard of great celebrity in by-gone days; to a Greek poet who flourished before the Christian era; yet so modest was the real author that he asserted no claims. An English gentleman of distinction, who was so much pleased with the poem as to translate it into Greek, when he witnessed the attempts to deprive Georgia of the honor of producing such a poet, made known the original writer. He resides in Augusta.

New List.

White's "Statistics," 1849, 700 pages; valuable work.

Do., "Historical Collections," 1854; full of interest.

"Bench and Bar of Georgia," 1859; Biographical Sketches of Judges and Lawyers; the most distinguished men of the profession; with much other matter. 2 vols. 8vo. 937 pages in all. By *Stephen F. Miller*, of Oglethorpe, Macon Co.—Interesting work.

First vol. History of Georgia. W. B. Stevens.

"Law of Slavery," and a "Sketch of Slavery." T. R. Cobb, of Athens.

"Mysterious Picture," 1825. By Judge Clayton, of Athens.

"Poems," by J. J. Cassells.

"Tallulah, and other Poems," by Judge H. R. Jackson, Savannah.

Poems, by Judge R. M. Charlton, Savannah.

A work on Austria, by Hon. W. H. Stiles.

"Young Marooners," by Rev. Mr. Goulding.

Manolia, by Wm. Rembert.

The Pastor's Daughter, by Mrs. C. W. Dubose.

Works of Mrs. C. Lee Hentz.

Miranda Elliot; or, The Voice of the Spirit, by Mrs. S. H. Maxwell.

Prose and Poems, by Miss Gay.

Poems, by Miss Sinclair.

Poems, by Miss Blount.

Manual, by Wm. M. Reese.

Form Book, by R. K. Hines.

Georgians, by ex-Governor Gilmer, of Lexington.

Analysis and Book of Forms, by T. R. R. Cobb.

Life, Love, and Madness of Torquato Tasso, by Hon. R. H. Wilde.

Digest of Laws, by T. R. R. Cobb.

Index to Georgia Reports, by do.

Work on Slavery (1856), by Howell Cobb, of Houston county.

History of Southern Central Agricultural Society, by D. W. Lewis.

Fort's Practice of Medicine, by Dr. T. Fort, Milledgeville.

Henry Vernon, by James M. Smythe, of Augusta.

Ethel Somers, by do.

Medical work, by Dr. Jos. Jones.

History of Presbyterian Church, by C. C. Jones.

Hist. Instruction of Negroes, Catechism, etc., by do.

Engineering, by Prof. C. F. McCay, of Franklin College.

Calculus and Civil Engineering, by do.

Manual of Medicine, by Thos. S. Powel.

Work on Baptism, an Answer to a Presiding Elder, by J. H. T. Kilpatrick.

Progress, by Wm. J. Sassnet.

Sir John Franklin, and other poems, by J. A. Turner.

Physical Manipulation, by J. D. Easter.

Memoirs of Jesse Mercer (1844), by C. D. Mallory.

History of Georgia Association, by Jesse Mercer.

Georgia Baptists, 1847, by Jesse H. Campbell.

Georgia Pulpit (sermons), 1849, by Robert Fleming.

John's Baptism, 1848, by do.

Biography of B. M. Sanders, by C. D. Mallory.

“ Wimberly, by do.

Manual of Theology, 1858, 2 vols., by J. L. Dagg.

Notes on New Testament, 1857, by Ariel Sherwood.

Origin and Authority of the Bible, by J. L. Dagg.

Value of Sabbath-schools, by C. D. Mallory.

Nature and Means of Sanctification, by do.

Predestination and Perseverance, by P. H. Mell.

Baptism, by do.

Baptism of Jesus, by N. M. Crawford.

Christian Paradoxes (1858), by do.

Three vols. Sermons (say 1825), by Dr. Kollock.

Southern Arithmetic, by M. H. Looney, of Fayetteville.

The Sisters, Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Randal, of Greenesboro'.

- Georgia Historical Society, one vol.
 Election, a discourse by B. F. Tharpe.
 Baptism by Pedobaptist Ministers, by Joseph Walker.
 1858. Address at Synod, Female College, Griffin, by Judge Nesbit.
 1859. Do. Societies of Griffin Female College, by C. W. Howard.
 Central Africa, 1856, by T. J. Bowen.
 A Grammar of Yarruba Language, published by Smithsonian Institute, 1858, by do.
 Discourse before Baptist Convention, 1859, by C. D. Mallory.
 Willie Huard, 1859, by W. J. Hard.
Maps of Georgia.—Early's, say 1816; Sherwood's, small, 1829 and 1837; Greene's; Bonner's, large, 1854; Butts', large, 1859.
 Sherwood's Gazetteer, 1827-'29-'37.
 John's Baptism, by J. H. Corley.
 Many Discourses and Sermons not recollected.

Chronological Table of the Governors of the State of Georgia.

<i>Names of Governors.</i>	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Time Expired.</i>
James Edw'd Oglethorpe	July 15, 1732	June 9, 1762
Wm. Stephens, act. Gov.	July 11, 1743	Ap'l 8, 1751
Henry Parker, act. Gov.	Ap'l 8, 1751	Oct. 1, 1754
John Reynolds*	Oct. 1, 1754	Feb. 15, 1757
Henry Ellis	Feb. 16, 1757	Oct. 31, 1760
James Wright	Oct. 31, 1760	July 11, 1762
J. Habersham, act. Gov.	July 2, 1771	Feb. 11, 1773
William Erwin†	June 22, 1775	Jan. 20, 1776
Archibald Bullock‡	Jan. 20, 1776	Feb. 22, 1777
Button Gwinnett	Feb. 22, 1777	May 8, 1777
John A. Treuilen§	May 8, 1777	Jan. 8, 1778
John Houston	Jan. 8, 1778	Dec. 29, 1778

* Governor under the Crown of Great Britain.

† President of the Council of Safety under the American Government.

‡ President of the Provincial Council.

§ Governor under the New Constitution.

John Werriatt*	Dec. 29, 1778	Nov. 4, 1779
George Walton	Nov. 4, 1779	Jan. 7, 1780
Richard Howley	Jan. 7, 1780	" 7, 1781
Stephen Heard	Jan. 7, 1781	Aug. 15, 1781
Nathan Brownson	Aug. 15, 1781	Jan. 8, 1782
John Martin	Jan. 8, 1782	" 9, 1783
Lyman Hall	" 9, 1783	" 9, 1784
John Houston	" 9, 1784	" 14, 1785
Samuel Elbert	" 14, 1785	" 9, 1786
Edward Telfair	" 9, 1786	" 9, 1787
George Matthews	" 9, 1787	" 25, 1788
George Handly	" 25, 1788	" 7, 1789
George Walton	" 7, 1789	Nov. 9, 1790
Edward Telfair	Nov. 9, 1790	" 7, 1793
George Matthews	" 1793	Jan. 15, 1796
Jared Irwin	Jan. 15, 1796	" 12, 1798
James Jackson	" 12, 1798	Mar. 3, 1801
David Emanuel†	Mar. 3, 1801	Nov. 7, 1801
Josiah Tattnall	Nov. 7, 1801	" 7, 1802
John Milledge	" 7, 1802	Sep. 3, 1806
Jared Irwin, Pres. Senate	Sep. 22, 1806	Nov. 7, 1806
Jared Irwin	Nov. 7, 1806	" 9, 1809
David B. Mitchell	" 9, 1809	" 13, 1813
Peter Early	" 1813	" 1815
David B. Mitchell	" 1815	Mar. 4, 1817
William Rabun‡	Mar. 4, 1817	Nov. 1817
William Rabun	Nov. 1817	Oct. 28, 1819
Matthew Talbot§	Oct. 28, 1819	Nov. 13, 1819
John Clark	Nov. 13, 1819	" 1823
George M. Troup	" 1823	" 1827
John Forsyth	" 1827	" 1829
George R. Gilmer	" 1829	" 1831
William Lumpkin	" 1831	" 1835
William Schley	" 16, 1835	" 1837
G. R. Gilmer	1837	1839

* President of the Executive Council.

† President of the Senate.

‡ President of the Senate, Governor ad interim.

§ President of the Senate, Governor ad interim.

Chas. J. McDonald	1839	1843
G. W. Crawford	1845	1847
G. W. Towns	1847	1851
Howell Cobb	1851	1853
H. V. Johnson	1853	1857
Joseph E. Brown	1857	1861

Members of Congress from Georgia, from 1774 to 1788.

Abra'm Baldwin,	1785 '88	Richard Howley,	1780 '81
Nathan Brownson,	1776 '78	N. W. Jones,	{ 1775 '76
Arch'bld Bullock,	1775 '76		{ 1781 '83
Joseph Clay,	1778 '80	Ed. Langworthy,	1777 '79
William Few,	{ 1780 '82	W. Pierce,	1786 '87
	{ 1785 '88	Edward Telfair,	{ 1777 '79
William Gibbons,	1784 '86		{ 1780 '83
Button Gwinnette,	1776 '77	George Walton,	{ 1776 '79
John Habersham,	1785 '86		{ 1780 '81
Lyman Hall,	1775 '79	Joseph Wood,	1777 '79
John Houston,	1775 '77	John J. Zubly,	1775 '76
William Houston,	1784 '87		

Senators from 1789 to 1860.

*A. Baldwin,	1799 '07	*George Jones,	1857 '07
*John M. Berrien,	1825 '29	*John Milledge,	1806 '09
*Wm. W. Bibb,	1813 '16	*Oliver H. Prince,	1828 '29
*Wm. B. Bullock,	1813 '13	*Charles Tait,	1809 '19
*Thos. W. Cobb,	1824 '28	*Josiah Tattnall,	1796 '99
*Wm. H. Crawford,	1807 '13	*G. M. Troup,	{ 1816 '18
*John Elliott,	1819 '25		{ 1829 '35
*William Few,	1789 '93	*Freeman Walker,	1819 '21
*J. Forsyth,	{ 1818 '19	*John Walker,	1790 '91
	{ 1829 '37	*George Walton,	1795 '96
*James Gunn,	{ 1789 '90	*Nicholas Ware,	1821 '24
	{ 1791 '01	John P. King,	1834 '38
*James Jackson,	{ 1793 '95	*Alfred Cuthbert,	1835 '43
	{ 1801 '06	Wilson Lumpkins,	1838 '41

* Deceased.

W. T. Colquitt,	1843 '49	R. M. Charlton,	1852 —
*J. M. P. Berrien,	1847 '52	Alfred Iverson,	{ <i>Present</i>
*W. C. Dawson,	1849 '55	R. A. Toombs,	{ <i>Senators.</i>

Representatives from 1789.

*Joel Abbott,	1817 '25	*James Jackson,	1789 '91
*A Baldwin,	1789 '99	*James Jones,	1799 '01
*William Barnett,	1812 '15	Henry G. Lamar,	1829 '33
*William W. Bibb,	1806 '14	W. Lumpkin,	{ 1815 '17
*Joseph Bryan,	1803 '06		{ 1827 '31
*Thos. P. Carnes,	1793 '95	*Geo. Matthews,	1789 '91
*George Cary,	1823 '27	*D. Merriwether,	1802 '07
*A. S. Clayton,	1831 '25	Jas. Merriwether,	1825 '27
*Howell Cobb,	1807 '12		{ 1792 '93
*T. W. Cobb,	{ 1817 '21	*John Milledge,	{ 1795 '99
	{ 1823 '24		{ 1801 '02
*Zadock Cook,	1817 '19	*Daniel Newnan,	1831 '33
*Joel Crawford,	1817 '21	*Robert R. Reid,	1818 '23
*A. Cuthbert,	{ 1814 '17	*Dennis Smelt,	1806 '11
	{ 1821 '27	*Thos. Spalding,	1805 '06
John A. Cuthbert,	1819 '21	*Benj. Taliaferro,	1799 '02
*Peter Early,	1802 '07	*Ed. F. Tattnall,	1821 '27
*John Floyd,	1827 '29	*Thomas Telfair,	1813 '17
*J. Forsyth,	{ 1813 '18	*William Terrell,	1817 '21
	{ 1823 '27	*Wiley Thompson,	1821 '33
*Tomlinson Fort,	1827 '29	*George M. Troup,	1807 '15
*Thos. F. Foster,	1829 '35	*Anthony Wayne,	1791 '92
	{ 1821 '23	James M. Wayne,	1829 '30
*Geo. R. Gilmer,	{ 1827 '29	*Francis Willis,	1791 '93
	{ 1833 '35		{ 1815 '17
*Bolling Hall,	1811 '17	*R. H. Wilde,	{ 1824 '25
*Sam'l Hammond,	1803 '05		{ 1827 '33
*Chas. E. Haynes,	1825 '31	Julius C. Alford,	1836 '37

Members of the 23^d Congress (1833-'35.) *A. S. Clayton,
*John Coffee, *T. F. Foster, *R. L. Gumble, *G. R. Gilmer,
Seaborn Jones, Wm. Schley, J. M. Wayne, *R. H. Wilde.

* Deceased.

Members of the 24th Congress (1835-'37.) Jesse F. Cleveland, *John Coffee, *Thos. Glascock, Seaton Grantland, *Charles E. Haynes, Hopkins Halsey, Jabez Jackson, Geo. W. Owens, *George W. B. Townes.

Members of the 25th Congress (1837-'39.) *Thomas Glascock, J. F. Cleveland, Seaton Grantland, Charles E. *Haynes, Hopkins Halsey, Jabez Jackson, G. W. Owens, *G. W. B. Townes, *W. C. Dawson.

Members of the 26th Congress (1839-'41.) Julius C. Alford, E. J. Black, *W. T. Colquitt, Mark A. Cooper, R. W. Habasham, Thos. B. King, E. A. Nesbit, Lott Warren.

Members of the 27th Congress (1841-'43.) E. J. Black, *W. T. Colquitt, Mark A. Cooper, *Thos. F. Foster, *Roger L. Gamble, R. W. Habasham, T. B. King, *J. A. Merriwether, L. Warren.

Members of the 28th Congress (1843-'45.) E. J. Black, A. H. Chappell, *D. L. Clinch, Howell Cobb, *Hugh A. Harralson, *John H. Lumpkins, A. H. Stephens, Wm. H. Stiles.

Members of the 29th Congress (1845-'47.) Howell Cobb, *H. A. Harralson, Seaborn Jones, Thos. B. King, *John H. Lumpkin, A. H. Stephens, Robert A. Toombs, *George W. Townes.

Members of the 30th Congress (1847-'49.) Howell Cobb, H. A. Harralson, Alfred Iverson, John W. Jones, Thos. B. King, *J. H. Lumpkin, A. H. Stephens, Robert A. Toombs.

Members of the 31st Congress (1849-'51.) Howell Cobb, Thos. C. Hackett, H. A. Harralson, T. B. King, Allen J. Owen, A. H. Stephens, Robert A. Toombs, M. J. Welborn.

Members of the 32d Congress (1851-'53.) David J. Bailey, Jackson, E. W. Chastain, Toccoa, Junius Hillyer, Monroe, Joseph W. Jackson, Savannah, Jas. Johnson, Columbus, Chas. Murphy, Decatur, A. H. Stephens, Robert Toombs.

Members of the 34th Congress (1853-'55.) Howell Cobb, M. Crawford, Nathaniel Greene Foster, *John H. Lumpkin, Jas. L. Seward, A. H. Stephens, R. P. Trippe, Hiram Warner.

* Deceased.

Members of the 35th Congress (1855-'57.) Martin Crawford, Lucius Gartrell, Joshua Hill, Jas. Jackson, Jas. L. Seward, A. H. Stephens, R. P. Trippe, Augustus Wright.

Members of the 36th Congress (1857-'59.) M. Crawford, Columbus; L. Gartrell, Atlanta; Thos. Hardman, Macon; Joshua Hill, Madison; Jas. Jackson, Athens; John J. Jones, Waynesboro'; Peter Early Love, Thomasville; J. W. Underwood, Rome.

Judges of the Supreme Court.—Established in 1845.

Joseph Henry Lumpkin, Dec., 1845; Hiram Warner, Dec., 1845; Eugenius A. Nesbit, Dec., 1845; Ebenezer Starnes, July, 1853; Henry L. Benning, Nov., 1853; Chas. J. McDonald, Jan., 1856.

Present members. Lumpkin, R. F. Lyon, and one vacancy. Judge McDonald resigned in 1859, and Linton Stephens was appointed by the Governor, and he resigned. Lyon was elected in December, 1859; vice Judge Benning.

Philadelphia, 1776.—Subscribers to the Declaration of Independence: Button Gwinnette, Lyman Hall, George Walton.

Philadelphia, 1778.—Who subscribed the Articles of Confederation: Edward Langworthy, Edward Telfair, John Walton.

Philadelphia, 1787.—Framers of the Constitution of the United States: Abraham Baldwin, William Few, William Pierce, George Walton, William Houston, Nathaniel Pendleton.

The Press—1837.

"The first press," says Dr. Holmes, in his *Annals of America*, "set up in this country, was at Cambridge, Mass., in 1639; the first thing printed was the Freeman's Oath; the second was an Almanac, and the third the Psalms of David, newly turned into metre."

We cannot be so minute in our statements in regard to the Georgia Press. About 1762 or '3, a paper was published in Savannah, called the Georgia Gazette, by James Johnson. This expired in '99. 1775 there was still but

one paper in the State. In 1810 there were thirteen. Now there are eighteen weekly, semi-weekly, and daily papers published.

As a people we have been too much engaged in pursuits necessary to a livelihood, to write books or to read them.

1. *Augusta Chronicle*.— This paper was established about 1785, now issuing its 44th volume, by J. E. Smith. It has passed through several owners, and now published by A. H. Pemberton, who offers it for sale.

2. *Savannah Republican*, established in 1798, by Lyon & Morse. Now conducted by Frederick S. Fell.

3. *Washington News*, established in 1800, by Alexander M'Millan, and called "Washington Gazette." In 1801 it was conducted by Capt. D. P. Hillhouse, and called "Monitor." In 1820 it took its present name, and was edited by Mr. Gieu. In 1827, Mr. Pasteur assumed the duties of its editor.

4. *Georgia Journal*, established in 1809, by Seaton Grantland; in 1819, Camac & Hines were the conductors; in 1823, Camac & Ragland, who now conduct it. Number issued, 2,500.

5. *Savannah Georgian*, established in 1818, by a society of gentlemen. George Harny, Editor. Now conducted by Robinson & Bevan.

6. *Southern Recorder*, established in 1820, by Grantland & Orme, who now conduct it. Number issued, 2,000.

7. *Georgia Messenger*, established 18th March, 1823, by Major Matthew Robertson. Now conducted by Rose & Slade, price \$3. Number issued, 700. The press with which this paper was commenced had been used to print the *Louisville Gazette*, a paper established at Louisville, say 1796, by Day & Healy. It was changed to "American Advocate." Then by Wheeler to the "Columbian Advocate." Wheeler died insolvent. In 1820 Major Robinson bought the press and type for \$30, at auction, and conducted a paper, called the "*Sentinel*," a while, and then exchanged the old types for new, in Philadelphia. Brought the press to Macon, and commenced the "*Georgia Messenger*" with it, and having purchased a new one,

broke it in pieces. It was an oak press, and made in England.

8. *Constitutionalist*, established in July, 1823, by William J. Bunce, who now publishes it, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

9. *Athenian*, established in 1827, by O. P. Shaw. Number issued, 500. This paper was called the "Columbian Sentinel," in 1824, and conducted by P. Robinson.

10. *Statesman and Patriot*, established in 1827, by E. H. Burrett. The "Patriot," established in 1822, and "Georgia Statesman," in 1825, were amalgamated to form the "Statesman and Patriot."

11. *Georgia Courier*, established in May, 1826, by Brantly & Clarke, now conducted by J. G. M'Whorter, and published on Mondays and Thursdays.

12. *Hancock Advertiser*, established in 1826, by J. P. Norton, conducted by the same; price \$2 in advance.

13. *Macon Telegraph*, established in 1826, by M. Bartlett, now conducted by the same. Number issued, 700. Price, \$3 in advance.

14. *Columbus Enquirer*, established in 1827, by M. B. Lamar. Price, \$3 in advance. Number issued 600.

15. *Jackson Republican*, established at McDonough, in 1827, by Minor.

16. *Rural Cabinet*, established in 1828, by P. Robinson.

17. *Savannah Mercury*, established in 1828, by C. E. Bartlett.

18. *Darien Phaenix*, established in 1829.

Newspapers, 1859.

1. <i>Dailies.</i>		State Press	Macon.
Chronicle and Sentinel,	Augusta.		
Evening Dispatch,	do		
Constitutionalist,	do		
Republican,	Savannah.		
Morning News,	do		
Times,	Columbus.		
Enquirer,	do		
Sun	do		
Intelligencer,	Atlanta.		
		2. <i>Tri-Weeklies.</i>	
		Patriot,	Marietta.
		Advocate,	do
		National American,	Atlanta.
		3. <i>Semi-Weeklies.</i>	
		Southern Confederacy,	Atlanta.
		4. <i>Weeklies.</i>	
		Temperance Crusader,	Atlanta.
		Ga. Telegraph,	Macon.

Ga. Citizen,	Macon.	Upson Pilot,	Thomaston.
Journal & Messenger,	do	Cuthbert Reporter,	Cuthbert.
Christian Index,	do	Express,	Cartersville.
Federal Union,	Milledgeville.	Journal,	Clarksville.
Southern Recorder,	do	News,	Lawrenceville.
S. Com. Advertiser,	Rome.	Weekly Visitor,	Madison.
Courier,	do	Mountain Signal,	Dahlonega.
S. Western News,	Americus.	S. Field & Fireside,	Augusta.
Sumter Republican,	do	Corner Stone,	Columbus.
Albany Patriot,	Albany.	Herald,	Brunswick.
North Ga. Times,	Dalton.	Literary Casket,	Fayetteville.
American Union,	Griffin.	Times,	Covington.
Democrat,	do.	Express,	Ringold.
Empire State,	do.	Nineteenth Century,	Fort Valley.
Middle Georgian,	do.	Star of the South,	Elberton.
American Citizen,	Westpoint.	5. <i>Bi-Monthly.</i>	
Southern Banner,	Athens.	Spiritualist,	Macon.
Southern Watchman,	do	Champion,	do
Independent Blade,	Newnan.	6. <i>Monthly.</i>	
Banner & Sentinel,	do	Southern Cultivator,	Augusta.
Argus,	Bainbridge.	Business Director,	do
Southern Georgian,	do	S. Med. and Surg. Journal,	do
Palladium,	Lumpkin.	Savannah Journal of Medicine,	Savannah.
Standard,	Cassville.	South Countryman,	Marietta.
Democratic Platform,	Calhoun.	Medical Journal,	Atlanta.
Waynesboro News,	Waynesboro.	Progressionist,	Newnan.
Southern Enterprise,	Thomasville.	College Miscellany, (Female,)	Covington.
Wire Grass Reporter,	do	Fly Leaf, (Female,)	Newnan.
Weekly Gazette,	Greensboro'.	University Magazine,	Athens.
S. Ga. Watchman,	Troupville.	One at Newnan, by Davis.	
Wilkes Republican,	Washington.	do at Waresboro'.	
Pulaski Times,	Hawkinsville.	do at Elberton.	
Central Georgian,	Sandersville.		
Educational Journal,	Forsyth.		
Independent Press,	Rock Mount'n.		

A few others have been established since this list was made out.

Mineral Springs.—There are several of this kind, that are much celebrated for their healing virtues.

The Indian Springs, in Butts county, 7 m. W. of the Ocmulgee, in the fork of two creeks. The chief ingredient in the waters is sulphur, though they contain many others, and are considered infallible in the most obstinate cases of rheumatism. They are said also to be a remedy for the gravel; they cure all cutaneous disorders, and are efficacious in removing the effects of a too liber-

al use of calomel. This is at present the most fashionable watering-place in the State. From 600 to 800 are frequently here at a time. There are several large hotels, capable of accommodating 1500 persons, besides 30 or 40 cabins, which are comfortable buildings, and rented every year to one or more families. The treaty by which the late purchase was acquired, was concluded at this place.

Madison Springs, in Madison county, are 23 m. N. W. Athens, 7 N. W. Danielsville. The waters are strongly impregnated with iron, and are effectual in the cure of rheumatism, and cutaneous disorders. This has been a fashionable resort, but is not at present so much frequented as the Indian Springs. Here is a spacious hotel, capable of affording accommodation to 150, or 200 persons. Several lots have been purchased of the proprietor, and comfortable houses erected on them for a summer residence. A school is kept here during the summer season. People in search of health can find no purer water, nor healthier climate than are found in this section. The soil is very poor around the Springs.

Franklin Springs are 8 m. N. of the above, in Franklin county; and the quality of the water is quite similar. Here are several cabins, and many persons resort here to spend the sultry season.

In the neighborhood of Athens are several springs highly impregnated with iron; so much so, as to render the water quite unpalatable.

In Wilkes is also a spring, which formerly was a place of considerable resort.

Cobb's Mineral Spring in Jefferson, has been visited by many.

In Greene are several springs, having much chalybeate in their waters.

In Wayne county are also mineral springs.

In Taliaferro is a spring.

In Pike, near the Flint river, is one called the *Thundering Spring*. The waters have effected cures in several obstinate cases of rheumatism.

Gordon's Springs, near Taylor's Ridge, some 8 m. S. of Tunnelville, in S. W. cor. of Whitefield county, formerly Walker, are much celebrated. The accommodations are ample; hundreds of persons spend the hot months in this cool shady valley. Here are some 20 springs; some are chalybeate, strongly tinged with iron, some are sulphur, and some magnesia. From Taylor's Ridge, just by, the eye can see into North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama. A view here, of the charming and wonderful scenery, is worth a visit, if you have to travel 1000 miles.

Catoosa Springs are some 2 m. N. of Ringold, in Catoosa county: the buildings are elegant, the mountain scenery, as around Gordon's, is most romantic and delightful. About 50 springs are in this valley, all of a mineral character; they used to be called Red Sulphur Springs.

Cohutta Springs are in Murray, on the waters of the Connesauga, 10 m. N. E. Court-house. Many persons visit these waters, though not so accessible as the others.

Powder Springs, in Cobb, 12 m. from Marietta, in the Western part. Here is a pretty village, with Academy, Methodist and Baptist houses of worship. Incorporated in 1838.

In almost every county in the Cherokee country, *i. e.*, all N. W. Chattahoochee river, there are springs of various medicinal qualities.

Summer Retreats, Objects of Amusement, &c.

These are numerous, and full of interest. It is not necessary that we pack off to the North, to kill the ennui occasioned by our long summers; there are objects of interest enough in our own State, to detain every patriot. Let us enumerate some.

1. The Madison and Indian springs; Warm springs, and Chalybeate, and Limestone springs, in all the upper part of our State: most of them are in spots as healthy as any part of this globe.

2. There are the Rock, and Currahee mountains; Toccoa, and Tallulah falls; Nickojack, and Walker caves; and water-falls, and cascades, and caves, and mountains, and valleys, all over Cherokee country.

3. Then Clarkesville, Gainesville, Cassville, Rome, and other villages, furnish healthy and pleasant places for visitors. Limestone and Chalybeate springs abound near all those places.

Should it be said, polite people cannot be entertained at those places,—let it be remembered that for fifty years, there was but one old Indian hut at the Saratoga Springs, the most fashionable watering-place in the world, now containing a population of some 2,000. If you do not spend your summers in the up-country, you cannot expect the citizens to make preparations for you; try it one season, and make out the best you can, promising to return the next, and your accommodations will be greatly improved. Several reasons urge this course now, viz: that you spend your money in your own State; you can have your own servants with you, without the danger of a mob. Again, railroads will be convenient, in a short time, for travelling all over the State.

For the benefit of those who have not enjoyed your low country polite society, and who are rather awkward, clownish hosts, in the commencement, the following old letter, addressed to a daughter, just commencing a public house, is inserted:

HOME, *July*, 1783.

DEAR BESS:—Entering on a new sphere of business, you will need advice. I am an old traveller, and know how to give it. The following remarks regard your treatment of *genteel* company: others will not expect so much attention:

1. Let your house be kept neat. Have your furniture, and rooms, brushed and wiped every morning.

2. Keep scrapers at the outside doors, and mats at every door.

3. Let your beds have *clean sheets* for every visitor: this is indispensable.

4. Let your bedsteads be cleansed every March, and you will be seldom troubled with *multipedes*; if you should be, use quicksilver and tallow.

5. Have your cooking done free from coals and ashes: frequently let your ham and chickens be *broiled*, instead of fried.

6. Travellers like *strong coffee*, and well settled : but they cannot endure *smoky*, or *greasy* tea.

7. Let your water bucket stand so high, that your children shall not dabble in it.

8. Keep a spit-box in each room : this will teach vulgar people that the floors were not made to spit on.

9. In a large establishment, you may have two or three large rooms, with several beds : but, as a general thing, have small rooms, and single beds.

10. Teach all around you to perform their duty in a silent manner ; let each know the particular ring of the bell for him.

11. Let it be the business of one, to receive strangers, and show them the common entrance room.

12. Don't allow your children to examine the baggage of your guests ; nor to belch up wind at the table.

13. If you are intent on keeping a still, genteel house, noisy, vulgar people will soon take the hint, and leave your worthy guests.

14. Furnish your public rooms with some good books, geographical, and descriptive works, and papers for the season.

15. If you clear expenses the first season, you should be satisfied ; for I am certain, unless you have greatly changed for the worse, since you left my roof, your winning manners will secure the return of old guests, and each will bring a new one for the next year.

If you follow the above directions, and such suggestions as will naturally arise in your inquisitive mind, your guests will always leave you with regret, and hasten to return to your well-managed establishment.

Your loving Father,

JOSHUA CLIFFORD.

Cotton Factories.

Factories.—Factories to make cotton and woollen cloths have been established in two or three counties ; but, owing to the high price of labor, they have been but short-lived. Since the late tariff, however, they have begun to start up in several places.

In 1810, the Wilkes Manufacturing Company was incorporated, with a capital of \$10,000. About this time, one was brought into operation on Little river, in Morgan, but they were short-lived. About 1828, one was erected 4 miles below Athens, on the Oconee, by Judge Clayton and others, and it was found profitable. In 1830, another was erected at Athens, which was burned soon after its operations were commenced ; it was, however, rebuilt. After this, the number began to increase, and the capital invested has been very productive.

The following is the best list to be procured (1837):

1 four miles below Athens.

1 at Athens.

1 two miles south-west of Athens, on the middle branch of the Oconee.

1 twelve miles west of Athens, on the Appalachee, at the high shoals.

1 eighteen miles below Athens, in Greene, at the Scull shoals on the Oconee.

1 three miles west of Eatonton, on Little river.

2 in Upson county, on Potatoe creek.

1 three miles above Columbus, on the Chattahoochee.

2 ten miles south-west of Augusta, on Spirit creek.

One of these was in Jefferson county, but removed.

1 on the Ogechee, nine miles above the shoals, in Warren. This is owned by Mr. Shivers.

1 in Newton county, three miles south-west of Covington, on Yellow river.

1 in Upson has but 500 spindles, the other 1,000. The others are all probably larger. That near Eatonton consumes about 600 bags of cotton annually; about half the products is sold in yarn, and half in cloth. Much of the cloth is heavy, say two yards to the pound. The number of spindles is 1,920, besides a mule and a machine to card wool. A good deal of winter cloth, with cotton warp and woollen woof, is made, and sells rapidly. Price of the woollen is about 45 cents; of the coarse cotton, 17 to 18.

Manufactures.—Leather, shoes, hats, carriages, saddles, cabinet work, cotton and woollen cloths, &c., are manufactured throughout the State. But little is manufactured in the southern section, even for the blacks; but homespun in the upper sections is worn by the most wealthy and respectable inhabitants. Much, however, is imported for every part of the State.

The Governor's Secretary writes, (1859,) that the number of factories is estimated at about 60. After examination from books and papers, only about 43 could be found. Estimated in 1855 at 43: Chattahoo, 1; Clarke, 3, and a

paper-mill; Cobb and Milton, 2, and a paper-mill; Butts, 1; Baldwin, 1; Bibb, 1; Campbell, 1; Hancock, 1; Houston, 1; Greene, 2; Merriwether, 1; Morgan, 1; Muscogee, 4, and a paper-mill; Newton, 3; Upson, 4; Putnam, 1; Richmond, 4; Troup, 1. Woollen factories in Jones, Jackson, and other counties; some cotton factories not reported.

Coal Mines.—Col. M. A. Cooper's and Rev. Zach. Gordon's are in the north part of Dade; this coal is bituminous, not anthracite; but excellent for fires and for working railroad iron. Col. Cooper has constructed a railroad 5 miles long from the State road to his iron-works.

The *Slate Quarry* in Polk county is a most valuable acquisition. It is situated about 20 miles south-west of Cartersville, which is on our State railroad, and the slate can be laid down at your door on the railroads at from \$10 to \$12 per square of 100 feet. No public building that contains valuable property, or records, should be covered with shingles. The proprietors pledge themselves to furnish it as cheap as a tin roof. Address J. F. Dever, Vanwert. S. Jones also has a quarry near.

Marble Quarries are found in Pickens and several other counties. *Statuary marble*, said to be as good and polish as beautifully as any in Italy, is found in Pickens, near Harnageville, south-east part. Rock mountain affords much marble; Richmond produces large quantities.

Iron-Works.—Etow'ah and Altoona Iron works are in Cass. In Murray and other counties iron is wrought. The number of tons could not be ascertained; many thousands.

There were forges to melt ore and make iron years gone by at the fork of Briar creek, in Warren, in Jackson, and other places; but the matter declined entirely till since 1830. Near Clarksville is a forge, where thousands of tons are prepared every year. The Cherokee country is said to abound in iron ore; copper in Cass and others.

The Atlanta Rolling Mill.—Messrs. Blake, Scofield & Markham are the proprietors and operators of the Atlanta (Ga.) Rolling Mill. A correspondent of the Albany (Ga.)

Patriot furnishes the following relative to their enterprise:

Their business is the re-rolling of wornout railroad iron. Capital invested, \$125,000. They employ 130 hands, and work night and day. They burn 32 tons of coal per day, costing \$5 per ton. They roll 30 tons of iron per day, which pays \$30 per ton. They pay Mark A. Cooper for new iron for working with old rails, about \$2,500 per month. They pay hands every two weeks from \$1,800 to \$2,500. The power used is two engines, one of 100 horse-power, and the other of 24 horse-power.

Copper Mines are found in Fannin, Cherokee, and other counties. In Cherokee they are wrought and well reward the proprietors.

Gold was first discovered in Habersham about 1828. The work was prosecuted, and, by the summer of 1830, \$230,000 worth was obtained in Habersham, Hall, and Cherokee counties. Parts of the Cherokee country were divided into 40-acre lots; the balance into squares of $202\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The counties where the principal part of the gold has been found, are Lumpkin and Carroll, though in those contiguous, considerable quantities have been dug. One 40-acre lot in Lumpkin was sold by the fortunate drawer for \$30,000!

The value of the gold dug in the State, and carried to the mint in Philadelphia, up to 1832, was \$528,000; amount dug in the last twenty years estimated at \$8,000,000.

See *Mineral Resources*.

Revolutionary Facts.

1773.—Doctor Franklin was appointed agent to represent the wants and wishes of the Colony, in Great Britain.

1774, January.—Sherrill's Fort was attacked by a party of Creeks.

July 14.—A publication, requesting the people to assemble in Savannah, appears in the *Georgia Gazette*:

the object was, to enter into such resolutions as other Provinces had in regard to the hostile attitude of Great Britain.

August 10.—The people met the third time, and appointed a committee to receive subscriptions for the suffering citizens of Boston.

1775, January 18.—Deputies met in Savannah, on the subject of grievances from the crown, but accomplished nothing.

March 21.—Dr. Lyman Hall was elected to Congress by the inhabitants chiefly of Liberty county.

July 15.—Delegates met at Savannah, and chose six members to Congress.

November 25.—Snow fell 18 inches deep.

1776.—Col. John Baker marches to St. Mary's, in order to dislodge a band of loyalists, but, by the treachery of two men, who stole most of the horses in the night, the expedition was unsuccessful.

Col. Jack destroys the crops and houses of the Cherokees; on Tugalo and Chattahoochee rivers: they had previously murdered many families. Capt. Clarke, in escorting provisions for Jack's army, is attacked by a body of Indians, but, after an hour's contest, they were compelled to retreat.

1777, February 17.—Fort McIntosh, on the St. Illa, was attacked by Cols. Brown, Cunningham, and McGirth, and was nobly defended by Capt. Richard Winn. He afterwards surrendered, and being left exposed, as he feared, to the Indians, he aroused his men in the night and reached Fort Howe.

In this month the Constitution of the State is formed, by a Convention at Savannah.

Mr. Bullock dies, and Mr. Gwinnette is elected Governor. Disputes between the Governor and Gen. Lachlan McIntosh.

Cols. Baker and Elbert meditate an expedition against St. Augustine, and pass beyond the St. Mary's. Compelled to retreat without effecting their purpose.

July.—Indian's kill Delk's family near Ogechee river.

1778.—Unsuccessful attack upon the enemy near Alligator creek.

November.—Battle at Midway, and Gen. Scriven killed. Col. White pursued by the British ; at the Midway Meeting-house wrote a letter, which fell into the hands of the British commander, and so alarmed him that they dared not pursue the Americans much further, though they were double in number.

November 25.—Col. John McIntosh is requested to surrender the fort at Sunbury, but he answered Col. Fuser, "Come and take it ;" but this he did not attempt, but retreated towards Florida.

December.—British ships appear off Tybee. John Milton, Secretary of State, is ordered to remove the public records : they are taken in boats to Purysburgh. It was supposed the British had abandoned their intention of attacking Savannah, and the records were ordered to be returned ; but Milton disobeyed the order, and soon the fleet is seen off our coast—Savannah is taken.

1779, January.—Sunbury is taken by Provost.

February.—Battle at Burke Jail. Brown commanded the British, and was twice defeated by Twiggs and Few. Augusta falls into the hands of the British.

Battle at Kettle creek.

March.—General Ash defeated on Briar creek.

June.—Col. Twiggs defeats Mullen on Ogechee, and McGirth on Buckhead creek, in Burke.

October.—The Americans, assisted by a French fleet, attack Savannah, but are repulsed with great loss. Pulaski and Jasper are killed.

1780, September.—First siege of Augusta, under Col. Clarke ; it proved unsuccessful.

1781, May.—Stores, ammunition, &c., taken from the British, by Capt. Rudolph, at Fort Galphin, several miles below Augusta.

June 5.—Augusta surrendered to Capt. Rudolph.

Receipts and Disbursements at the Treasury.

Of the receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year 1859, there was received :

On account of the General Tax, 1858.....	\$379,614	84
Net earnings of the W. & A. Railroad....	420,000	00
Tax on Bank Stock.....	33,417	52
Dividends on Bank Stocks.....	25,005	00
Tax on Railroads.....	8,026	56
Tax on Lotteries.....	2,000	00
Receipts from U. S. Military Claims.....	5,323	09
General Tax, 1859.....	1,500	00
From miscellaneous items.....	6,883	93
Sale of Bonds to the Atlantic and Gulf Rail- road	151,108	33

Total Receipts.....	\$1,032,879	27
Add to this balance the available funds in the Treasury, 21st October, 1858.....	130,354	65

And we have a total fund of.....\$1,163,233 92

It will be seen that the increased receipts of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, this year over last, are \$220,000.

Of the disbursements of the Treasury during the same time, there has been paid :

On account of Civil Establishment, 1858..	\$15,507	13
Contingent fund, 1858.....	5,818	30
Printing fund, 1858	1,867	02
Poor-School fund, 1858....	29,569	00
Civil Establishment, 1859..	48,841	32
Contingent fund, 1859.....	9,045	92
Printing fund, 1859.....	17,203	00
Over-payments, 1859.....	3,145	24
For pay of members and officers of Legis- lature,	95,529	40
For redemption of the Public Debt not due;	99,250	00
" do do do do	50,565	00

For interest on	do do.....	138,677 48
"	subscription to Atlantic & Gulf Rail'd	150,000 00
"	Lunatic Asylum—for buildings.....	14,500 00
"	do do —pay of Com'rs of build- ings	5,000 00
"	do support of pauper patients	9,577 83
"	do salary of superintendent..	1,800 00
"	do do officers and ser- vants	10,000 00
"	Deaf and Dumb Asylum—for support of pupils.....	9,000 00
"	Academy for the Blind—for buildings	30,000 00
"	do do support of pupils	5,000 00
"	Penitentiary—for buildings.....	15,000 00
"	Georgia Military Institute, support of cadets	2,000 00
"	Taking State census, 1859.....	22,835 87
"	For purchase from the Penitentiary of good Bonds of Rail'ds of other States	36,750 91
"	Penitentiary—for purchase of provi- sions.....	2,500 00
"	other miscellaneous appropriations,	45,482 50
Total.....		<hr/> \$874,465 92

The Public Debt—in Bonds.

Since the payment of the bonds due this year, and the redemption, by order of your Excellency, of \$99,250 of seven and six per cent. bonds, due in the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873, the public debt in bonds of the State is as follows :

Due in 1860, 7 per cent. Central R. bonds	\$	7,000	00
“ 1861, “ do do do		12,000	00
“ 1862, “ do do do		52,000	00
“ 1862, “ do.....		100,000	00
“ “ 6 do.....		20,000	00
“ 1863, “ do.....		55,000	00
“ 1863, “ do, now rdeemable....		62,500	00
“ 1865, “ do.....		25,000	00
“ 1868, “ do, now redeemable...		205,000	00
“ 1869, “ do.....		272,500	00
“ “ 5 do.....		72,000	00
“ 1870, 6 do.....		150,250	00
“ 1871, “ do.....		161,500	00
“ 1872, “ do.....		625,500	00
“ “ 7 do., redeemable in 1862,		100,000	00
“ 1873, 6 do.....		173,000	00
“ 1874, “ do.....		80,000	00
“ “ 7 do.....		181,500	00
“ 1878, 7 do.....		100,000	00
“ 1879, “ do.....		150,000	00
		<hr/>	
		\$2,604,750	00
Amount subscribed, but not issued.....		250,000	00
“ pledged conditionally.....		500,000	00
		<hr/>	
Total.....		\$3,354,750	00

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

No.	Presidents.	Residence.	Born.	Age at that time.	Years in the office.	Died.	Age at death.	Vice-Presidents.	Installed into office.
1.	George Washington.....	Virginia.....	1732	57	8	December 14, 1799	68	John Adams.....	1789
2.	George Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	John Adams.....	1793
3.	John Adams.....	Massachusetts..	1735	62	4	July 4, 1826.....	91	Thomas Jefferson..	1797
4.	Thomas Jefferson.....	Virginia.....	1743	58	8	July 4, 1826.....	83	Aaron Burr.....	1801
5.	Thomas Jefferson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	George Clinton.....	1805
6.	James Madison.....	Virginia.....	1751	58	8	June 28, 1836.....	85	George Clinton.....	1809
7.	James Madison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Eldridge Gerry.....	1813
8.	James Monroe.....	Virginia.....	1758	58	8	July 4, 1831.....	72	Daniel D. Tompkins	1817
9.	James Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Daniel D. Tompkins	1821
10.	John Quincy Adams.....	Massachusetts..	1767	58	4	February 23, 1848	80	John C. Calhoun.....	1825
11.	Andrew Jackson.....	Tennessee.....	1767	62	8	June 8, 1845.....	78	John C. Calhoun.....	1829
12.	Andrew Jackson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Martin Van Buren.....	1833
13.	Martin Van Buren.....	New York.....	1782	55	4	.....	.....	R. M. Johnson.....	1837
14.	William Henry Harrison*	Ohio.....	1773	68	4	April 4, 1841.....	68	John Tyler.....	1841
15.	James K. Polk.....	Virginia.....	1790	51	4	.....	.....	.....	1841
16.	Zachary Taylor*.....	Tennessee.....	1795	49	4	June 15, 1849.....	54	George M. Dallas.....	1845
17.	Millard Fillmore.....	Louisiana.....	1784	65	1	July 9, 1850.....	66	Millard Fillmore.....	1849
18.	Franklin Pierce.....	New York.....	1800	50	3	.....	.....	.....	1850
17.	James Buchanan.....	New Hampshire.	1801	49	.....	.....	.....	William R. King.....	1853
18.	James Buchanan.....	Pennsylvania... .	1791	65	.....	.....	.....	J. C. Breckinridge..	1857

* Died in office, and succeeded by the Vice-President.

† Died in office.

Natural History.

ZOOLOGY.—The *Alligator*, a loathsome amphibious animal, and the ugliest creature that crawls or walks on this earth, infests the rivers of Georgia. It has been found in the neighborhood of Milledgeville, and even in Murder creek; but does not frequent the upper parts of the State. In 1800, Mr. Ellicott opened several of them, and found in their stomachs wood, charcoal, and various indigestible substances. It is supposed they swallow these substances in order to prevent the parts of the stomach from collapsing during the dormant state, when they take no sustenance.

The largest alligators are 16 feet long. Before stormy weather, they make a singular roar or bellow.

When killed, the body emits an intolerable smell of musk, and it is asserted that its head contains a quantity of that drug. They will chase children, and a negro girl was so much injured by one, that it became necessary to amputate her arm. It is difficult for them to overtake that which they would devour, because they cannot make a quick lateral movement, or change their direction. They are destructive to calves and pigs, and their skins are good for tanning. It is said a rifle ball will glance from their bodies, unless it goes in a particular direction.

The *Opossum* is a singular animal, about the size of the woodchuck of the northern States, and of a light greyish color. It climbs trees, and is very fond of poultry. It has ten or twelve young at a time, and, when attacked, these hide themselves in a kind of pouch which nature has provided under the abdomen of the dam. It is a most deceitful little rogue, and as soon as caught by the dog, pretends to be dead. This circumstance has given rise to an expression in the country, in regard to any individual who feigns himself sick, or what he is not really, "*He is playing 'possum with you.*"

The *Gopher* is a species of the land-turtle, burrowing in the ground in the low country. It is able to walk with a heavy man on its back.

The *Coach-whip Snake* is a curiosity. The head and a part of the body are black, and the tail brown, resembling very much a carriage-whip.

The *Glass Snake* is from one to two feet long, and of a grassy green. At some seasons of the year, take it up, and, falling, it breaks into many pieces; and it is said that, after you leave the snake, the parts find each other, coalesce, and the reptile crawls off!

ORNITHOLOGY.—The *Mocking-bird*, (*Turdus Polyglottas*) peculiar to the southern States, may be properly denominated the *nightingale* of America. The color of the bird is a pale blue, with white stripes on its wings, and its size and form do not differ much from those of the *Blue Jay*, as it is called in New York. He has a variety of notes, and though he sings no regular and continued strains, he makes a great deal of music. If he could modulate his voice a little better, he would be the most melodious songster in the world. When the moon shines brightly, he frequently sings the whole “live-long night.”

The *Red bird* is one of the most beautiful of his species. The male is of a deep scarlet color, with a tuft upon his head, and about as large as the robin. He whistles as plainly as the mocking-bird or parrot, chatters a great deal, and has occasionally one very sweet note. The female is rather a brownish red, and though not destitute of voice, seems to think that *whistling* is not becoming her sex.

Character, manners, customs, and amusements.—The people are generally polite and affable in their manners, and hospitable even to a fault. The distinction into *classes of society*, which obtains in the northern States, is unknown in Georgia; a man in *homespun* is as good as one in *silk* or *broad-cloth*. There is a bold independence of character among the poorer classes truly republican and praiseworthy. This trait no doubt derives its perpetuity from the fact that every man is a land-holder, and has the means of living in his own hands: he is not compelled to submit to the dictum of a *lord of the soil* for permission to work his lands.

Drinking, and cursing, and Sabbath-breaking are bad habits among us; but the former, within ten years past, has greatly abated.

Dancing, chicken-fighting, and horse-racing used to be favorite amusements. The first two are out of fashion very much now; the latter seems to be growing again into greater use. A vivid picture of our former manners and customs may be seen in a work, published in Augusta, some years ago, entitled "Georgia Scenes and Incidents," and ascribed to the pen of Judge Longstreet.

Divisions.—The State is now divided into 132 counties. These counties are also subdivided into militia districts, being from 8 to 12 or more in each county. In each of these districts is a captain and a company of militia.

Antiquities.

That Georgia was settled in many parts by a race of civilized people, long before the existence of General Oglethorpe, admits of not the shadow of a doubt. In Greene, Hancock, Bibb, Coweta, Habersham, Dekalb, and other counties, are the remains of forts and tumuli, which existed so long ago, that the present tribes of Indians are unable to give any account of their origin, even through the uncertain medium of tradition.

An intrenchment in Coweta, covers, in a circular form, seven or eight acres, surrounded by a ditch. The site is well suited for the defence of those within, being on a neck of land, betwixt two creeks, safely protected.

On Shoulderbone creek, in Hancock, on Mr. Shivers' plantation, are three mounds, the largest of which covers an acre and a half, and is fifty feet high. This is surrounded by a regularly-constructed intrenchment, *projected and executed upon the best rules of fortification*. The ditch, which is in the form of a parallelogram, is not yet filled up, and, before the land was cleared, was three feet deep. Ten years ago several persons were deter-

mined to see what was contained in the mound; but their patience was exhausted by a few days' labor. Ten feet from the top, they passed through a smooth dirt floor, which was evidently that of a large tenement, since caved in. There is another mound about two hundred yards distant, and seems to have been for the purpose of protecting the spring.

The large one, when covered with grass or oats, has an enchanting appearance. In the extensive low grounds of the creek, it seems like a verdant island rising from the bosom of the ocean.

In the vicinity of Macon are several, the largest of which is about half a mile below the bridge, on the east side of the river, and is in the shape of a cone flattened at the top. This rests on more than an acre of ground.

In Greene, near the mouth of Harris's creek, 10 miles above Greensboro', on the east side of the Oconee, are several mounds and forts. Near a fort an iron claw hammer was found in 1787, just after the country was settled, and *well burnt brick were plowed up!* On the forts were trees at least 200 years old.

A cedar post, of octagon form, was standing in a small fort at the Cherokee Corner, with a cross cut on it, long before the land was ceded by the Indians.

Hammers, swords, gun-locks, etc., have been found in various sections of the State, in the first settling of them.

Curious Discovery.—In 1834, a subterranean Indian village was discovered in Nacoochee valley, in Georgia, by gold miners, while excavating a canal for the purpose of washing gold. The depth to which it is covered varies from seven to nine feet; some of the houses are imbedded in a stratum of rich auriferous gravel. They are thirty-four in number, built of logs, from six to ten inches in diameter, and from ten to twelve feet in length. The walls are from three to six feet in height, forming a continuous line of street of three hundred feet. The logs are hewed and notched as at the present day. The

land beneath which they are found, was covered, at the first settlement by the whites, with a heavy growth of timber, denoting the great antiquity of those buildings, and a powerful cause which submerged them. Cane baskets and fragments of earthenware were found in the rooms; the houses are situated from fifty to one hundred yards from the principal channel of the creek. A great number of curious specimens of workmanship have been found in situations which preclude the possibility of their having been moved for more than a thousand years; among these, half a crucible, of the capacity of nearly a gallon, ten feet below the surface, and immediately beneath a large oak tree, which measured five feet in diameter, and must have been four or five hundred years old. The soil is diluvial, or what may be termed table-land. The stratum of quartz gravel, in which the vessel was imbedded, is about two feet in thickness, resting on decomposed chloride slate. It is not difficult to account for the deposit of those substances in an alluvial soil; for the hills are generally very high and precipitous, and from the immense quantity of rain which falls, the streams are swollen to a great height, sweeping everything with them, and frequently forming a deposit of several feet in thickness in a season. A vessel resembling a double mortar was found in Duke's creek, about six inches in diameter, and the excavation on each side nearly an inch in depth, basin like, and perfectly polished. It was made out of quartz, which had been semi-transparent, but had become stained with the iron, which abounds in quantity in all the country. In the bottom of each basin was a small depression, half an inch in depth, and about the same in diameter. What its use could have been is difficult to conjecture. The high finish, and its exact dimensions, induce the belief that it is the production of a more civilized people than the present race of Indians.

But how shall we *account* for these wonders? This, no doubt, is a difficult task, and one which the reader

has no right to demand of the author; it is sufficient for the design of his book to state facts, and leave it to his *wise* readers to form their opinions in regard to them as they please. He will, however, leave a few suggestions on this subject.

There are three kinds of mounds in our State,—the large ones described above, smaller ones, containing human bones and Indian implements of war, and regular fortifications. These last were, without doubt, constructed by European adventurers, either before or after Columbus visited our shores. In his History of North Carolina, *Williamson has in substance this passage: "Ferdinand de Soto landed in Florida in May, 1539, with 600 men and 200 horses. This adventurer had served with Pizarro in South America, and shared the spoils of Peru. He came in quest of gold, not with any design to plant a colony. He passed the second winter among the Chickasaws, who had the address to get some of his horses. He crossed the Mississippi, and died on Red river."

Tradition informs us that a number of persons from Wales passed a winter in Georgia, and made potash.

A learned *savant* of Copenhagen has given us assurance, lately, that he has in his possession manuscript descriptions of America, written by adventurers who had visited it in the latter part of the tenth century! "It was in the year 985 that America was first discovered by *Biaske Herjeufsen*; but he did not land. In the year 1000, or perhaps earlier, the coast was visited by *Leif*, a son of *Erik the Red*, who first colonized Greenland." Now, if these documents be genuine, the conjectures of antiquaries about our mounds and fortifications will be over. The great difficulty has lain in assuming it as a fact, that Columbus first saw the new world. This is the logic employed: America was not discovered till 1492; the Indians were then on the soil; the mounds must have been constructed by a civilized people, at least 300 years ago; but there were no civilized people living in America 300 years ago; therefore, all is vague

conjecture. But if the learned Dane shall show that civilized people were here as early as the year 1000, then we can account for these artificial tumuli.

Evidences that the Ocean once overflowed the South-eastern part of the State.—In the S. E. corner of Burke, is a spot called *Shell Bluff*, which is composed of oyster shells, 80 feet deep, on the bank of the Savannah. At Hartford are great quantities of sea-shells. Millstones are prepared in Burke, and the quarry from which they are dug is formed of sea-shells. These millstones are full of petrified oysters, conch-shells, etc. A rotten limestone, formed of vegetable productions and sea-shells, pervades all the lower counties in this State; and, as deep into the earth as man has yet penetrated, sea-shells are to be found.

The Mineral Resources of Georgia.

The magnitude of the Mineral Resources of Northern Georgia, is but little known to, and less appreciated by, the people of our State. No estimate is put on them, even by the people of Cherokee, within whose limits they are found in such rich abundance. Iron, Gold, Copper, Plumbago, chiefly, with traces of Lead, Silver, Cobalt, and Tin, and Marble and Slate, in great quantity; for the development of these, but little is done, except in Gold, Iron, Marble, and Slate. Products of these are being furnished daily. The most important of these is Iron, because most useful. We propose to consider the resources of this metal in Northern Georgia, its products as manufactured, and the interest that Georgia, as a commonwealth, has in it.

With no little opportunity to observe, we have ventured the assertion, that the resources of Northern and Western Georgia, in Iron Ore, are superior to any portion of the Union. That they are found better than any in the Middle or Eastern States, is beyond doubt. That they excel those of the Western States, not excepting

Missouri, with her far-famed Iron mountain, is maintained by competent Geologists who have examined both.

This Iron district lies north-east and south-west, coming down from North and South Carolina, into Rabun and Habersham counties, through this part of Georgia, to Alabama, in Chattooga, Floyd, Paulding, and Polk counties. It passes through the intermediate counties, comprising a belt of fifty or seventy-five miles—the best supply and most convenient locality for it, being Cass county. This county alone, it is believed, has concentrated in its limits as much Iron Ore as all Pennsylvania together, and is of superior quality. Here are found the chief operations in Iron of the State of Georgia. This Iron and Gold region of Georgia, (they lie contiguous,) is traversed by the Etow'ah river, from its source to its junction with the Oostenala at Rome.

That part which lies in Cass county has been partially explored by the Geologists, who are familiar with all the remarkable localities in the Union. To enable the people of Cass county, and of Cherokee, as well as the Statesmen of Georgia, to estimate the worth of its section, we cannot do better than to give the published opinion of such men, taken from a book of highest authority, recently published. "The Iron-Master's Guide," speaking of the Ore of Cass county, says:

"Of the wonderful profusion of these Ores, and of their richness, I can, unhesitatingly, speak in the highest terms; and the best varieties and largest quantities I saw, were among these, within two or three miles of the Etow'ah river, where it is crossed by the railroad. I have visited almost all the great Iron Ore deposits of the United States; I have explored the beds of the Iron mountain of Missouri, but have never been so impressed by any exhibition of Ore, as by the Mines of the Etow'ah district. They pass along within from one to five miles of the great Limestone formation of Cass county, so that this essential material for flux, in the making of Iron, will everywhere be conveniently supplied. They are near a rich Agricultural district, where provisions

can be afforded at the cheapest rates; and yet they extend into the heart of the Allatoona chain of hills, where the air, in the heat of summer, is most salubrious, and the climate, like that of the table-lands of Mexico, perfectly healthy. Where the Etow'ah river has broken through these hills, the high ledges of rock still resist its progress, and a succession of falls over them furnishes abundant water-power for the most extensive works.

"A large portion of this region is covered with a heavy growth of good, hard-wood timber—the original unbroken forest. The best of Charcoal was offered at the Furnace in 1842 for $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents per bushel."

Such is the recorded opinion of competent men, who have examined our county. Wood is still abundant, and Charcoal at 4 cents per bushel. Stone Coal and Coke can be had in full supply, at three and a half dollars per ton. The Iron Ore here, as developed to date, is more wonderful. It reduces remarkably easily, requiring only 150 to 166 bushels of charcoal to a ton of pig metal. It makes Bar Iron, in quality, like that of Salisbury and Peru, yielding sixty per cent. of Iron from the Ore. It makes a superior quality of Steel. For this purpose, a ton of Etow'ah pig metal has been fully tested in England, and files and cutlery of the best quality were made, and sent to us as samples, with a report in full from the English manufactory, classing our Iron and Steel made from it, amongst the first.

We will next consider the progress in manufactures of Iron in the Etow'ah district.

In speaking of the opinions of competent Geologists, as recorded in the book referred to, touching the comparative values of the Iron Ores of Georgia, we ought not to pass by what is said concerning the Iron Ores in Cherokee and Gilmer counties.

Of these he says: "Beyond the Furnaces" (Lewis & Ford's Furnaces) "to the north-east, the Ore is found in even greater quantities than before noticed. Upon a high knob, eight miles from the river (Etow'ah,) is a greater show of it than I have seen at the famous Iron

mountain of Missouri." Of the vicinity of Sharp mountain, he says: "The quantity here, too, upon Sharp mountain, within six miles of the river, is enormous."

Passing through Lumpkin county, he might have said the same of the hills and mountains there.

Who, in Europe or America, that considers these subjects, has not heard of the "Pilot Knob," and "Iron mountain" of Missouri, so famous for Iron Ore? And we have greater than those in Cass county—greater in Cherokee, Gilmer, and Lumpkin counties—and yet it creates no sensation in Cherokee, Georgia—is not known, or cared for by our Legislators and Statesmen at Milledgeville. They are not prompted to appoint a competent man to examine and report the facts!

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested in Furnaces in different States, relying on those localities in Missouri to keep them going. Millions of tons of the raw Ore of Missouri are transported to Ohio, and even to Pennsylvania, and sold to make Iron for the use of Cotton-planters in Georgia! We are greater in these resources than Missouri, Ohio, and Pennsylvania all put together, and our own Statesmen over-look it, and the course of legislation is such as to drive capital and labor from this region, and keep more of this wealth than Missouri has, buried in the hills of Georgia!

The progress which individuals have made in the development of this hidden wealth, is slow and limited. A few, however, unsparing of their means, their time, and their efforts, have done enough in "*prospecting*," as Miners term it, to expose the Mines, and lead the Commonwealth of Georgia to a knowledge of where the treasure lies. Just enough to show what could be done, if aided by that countenance which the State, having so large and deep an interest, could and ought to afford.

The main progress has been made within fifteen years past. Prior to that, one or two small Blast Furnaces, and these of recent origin, with as many Primitive Forges, now abandoned, was the limit of Iron operations in Georgia. During the past fifteen years, there have been

erected six Charcoal Furnaces, making now seven in all. These are all located in Cass county, to wit : Lewis' Furnace; the Fire-Eater, or Ford's Furnace; Pool's Furnace; Milner's Furnace; Allatoona Furnace, and the Etow'ah Furnace, and River Furnace, owned by the Etow'ah Manufacturing and Mining Company. All are blown by water-power, and use Charcoal as fuel. The five first produce annually an aggregate of about twenty-five hundred tons of Pig metal. The two last are making at the rate of about 3,000 tons per annum. The Pig metal here sells at about \$25 per ton. All of these Furnaces produce more or less Castings. There is, however, but one Foundry with a Cupola. This is at Etow'ah Furnace, habitually producing cast machinery and hollow ware.

There is at Etow'ah, a Rolling mill for Merchant Iron of all kinds, now turning out about ten tons of Iron per day. Also a Nail Factory, with ten machines for cutting nails; a machine for Railroad Spikes, machine shops, &c., for fitting up—all propelled by water-power. A Railroad has been built, and is now in operation, from the Western & Atlantic Railroad along the bank of Etow'ah river, four miles, to the Rolling-mill at Etow'ah, passing immediately by the River Furnace. These Furnaces and other operations in Iron, give employment to five or six hundred operators and laborers, and afford support to a population of about 2,000 people, of all ages and sexes. Of these, about one hundred are blacks.

Population.

In 1790, 82,000 inhabitants; 1800, 162,000; 1810, 252,432; 1820, 340,989; 1824, 400,930; 1830, 516,823; 1840, 691,392; 1850, 905,999. Census for 1859, from 130 counties, 1,014,418; and when that of the other two counties is reported, it will be about 1,024,000.

Value of lands, \$149,5478,80, equal in average value to \$4.43 per acre.

Value of 443,364 slaves, \$271,620,405.

The amount of exports of the State in 1853, was \$371,-

883—imports, \$508,261; received at her ports, 394,490 bags cotton, and 39,929 tierces of rice. Since, however, it is stated that 600,000 bags cotton have been exported in one year. These, at 500 pounds to the bag, would make 300,000,000 pounds. But then, much rice is consumed in the State; so also in the 50 factories, many thousand bags of cotton are manufactured. Georgia exports, also, lumber, and naval stores. Steamers ply regularly twice a week—Thursdays, and Saturdays—between Savannah and New York; also between Savannah and Philadelphia, to Charleston, Augusta, Brunswick, Jacksonville, Ala., and other points.

In 1850, 7,209,292 yards of cloth, and 4,198,351 pounds of yarn were manufactured, employing 873 males, and 1399 females, chiefly white laborers.

Gold, iron, copper, slate, marble, and coal, are sources of wealth. (See Col. Cooper's letters, p. 188.)

Capital in manufacturing, about \$7,500,000. Banks 28, capital about \$12,500,000. Lunatic Asylum, near Milledgeville; do. for the blind, in Macon; do. for the deaf and dumb, near Cave Spring; Mint at Dahlonega, J. M. Patton, Supt. and Treas.

Religious Denominations.

As reported by U. S. census, 1850. Baptists, churches 879; Methodists, 809; Presbyterians, 97; Episcopal, 20; Catholic, 8; Union, 16; Universalists, 3; minor sects, 7; Christians, 5; Friends, 2; Moravian, 1; Congregationalist, 1.

Most have greatly increased since 1850. The Baptists, in 1859, report 64 Associations; 1317 churches; 90,000 members; Ministers, 980; baptised, the previous year, 7759.

Government.—1859.

JOS. E. BROWN, Governor, term ends Nov., 1861; E. P. WATKINS, Sec'y of State; J. B. TRIPPE, Treasurer; P. THWEAT, Comptroller Gen'l; A. J. BOGGS, Surveyor

Gen'l; T. L. GUERRY, President of the Senate; J. T. IRVIN, Speaker of the House.

JUDGES.—THOS. W. THOMAS, Sparta; WM. B. FLEMING, Savannah; A. H. HANSELL, Thomasville; N. L. HUTCHINS, Lawrenceville; W. W. HOLT, Augusta; I. L. HARRIS, Milledgeville; E. G. CABANESS, Forsyth; E. H. WARRELL, Talbotton; L. W. CROOK, Dalton; O. A. BULL, Lagrange; A. A. ALLEN, Bainbridge; H. G. LAMAR, Macon; GEO. D. RICE, Marietta; A. E. COCKRAN, Brunswick; W. C. PERKINS, Cuthbert; D. F. HAMMOND, Newnan.

Soil and Productions.

I. It was not thought necessary to describe the soil and productions in each county, after the general statement in regard to the three divisions. The line of division should vary a little, from east to west, and bear south, so as to strike Columbus about $32\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, for the sandy soil runs further north, on the east side of the State. Persons desirous of purchasing, would of course examine for themselves. South-western Georgia, as much of it is fresh, now presents the best region for the planter to accumulate a fortune.

II. The second, or middle section, from the 33rd, to the 34th deg. contains the red soil, and mulatto, or chocolate, generally very fertile; though much of it is very much exhausted by cultivation. Sickly in all the sections on the water-courses and rich bottoms, but by no means so sickly as it was 40 to 20 years ago. Few persons dared to venture on a trip from the middle section to Savannah, in the summer and fall; a fever, fatal to life, was the consequence. Now, the whole State is travelled over without dread of sickness.

III. In the third division, from the mouth of Broad river, through Clarke, Fulton, Paulding, and Polk, the grey, gravelly soil predominates, and when you reach the valleys of the Cherokee country, the land is very rich. This produces cotton, not however so kindly as

the lower divisions. Wheat, apples, Irish potatoes, cabbage, grow finely in all this region. Much wheat is shipped in the month of June, from the middle region, every year. In the Northern part of this division are beautiful water-falls and cascades, high, abrupt mountains, and scenery as romantic and wild as ever the eye looked upon. Mineral springs are abundant in number, and the proprietors will beguile you with good fare, pleasant company, hunting, fishing, and bathing, to your heart's content.

Industrial Pursuits.

The mechanic arts have come into use very much, in the last twenty-five years; there is scarcely a town in which these are not carried on. Augusta, Macon, Griffin, Atlanta, Columbus, and others, may be regarded as manufacturing towns; almost any article needed is made in those places. The busy hum of industry is as palpable as in any part of the land.

Another thing: it is the settled determination of many planters and merchants to have direct trade with Europe—to send our produce there, in our own bottoms, and bring back the goods we do not see fit to manufacture. *Non-Intercourse* in regard to the North, in the minds of thousands, is now the settled policy. They do not intend to have any more intercourse and interchange of commodities with those that are attempting to steal away their rights and their property.

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